

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HELD THEIR REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2011, AT 1:30 P.M., IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING ROOM LOCATED IN THE GOVERNMENT CENTER, 1255 FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 104, ROCKY MOUNT, VIRGINIA.

THERE WERE PRESENT: Charles Wagner, Chairman
 Russell Johnson, Vice-Chairman
 Ronnie Thompson
 David Cundiff
 Wayne Angell
 Leland Mitchell
 Bobby Thompson

OTHERS PRESENT: Richard E. Huff, II, County Administrator
 Christopher Whitlow, Asst. Co. Administrator
 Larry Moore, Asst. Co. Administrator
 Sharon K. Tudor, MMC, Clerk

Charles Wagner, Chairman, called the meeting to order.

Invocation was given by Supervisor Bobby Thompson.

Pledge of Allegiance was led by Supervisor Wayne Angell.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Lee Ann Whorley – Woods Edge Subdivision

Ms. Whorley, stated this is an issue I have been battling since the winter of 2009. This winter was documented with record snow levels. My neighbors and I were informed by VDOT that Cheyenne Lane was not a state maintained road therefore not within the system and not on the route to plow. Cheyenne Lane is part of Woods Edge subdivision that was developed in 1999 by Arrington-Whitlow Developers.

I spoke with Billy Kingery and VDOT prior to my purchase (August 2005) about the road status after speaking with the owners of the others lots on Cheyenne Lane. It appeared I would be the only lot building at the time. My concern was that I would be left with the maintenance of this road on my own. I was assured it would not be an issue. And shortly after my purchase a nice green sign appeared on the corner of Cheyenne Lane. At this time it appeared it was resolved.

When the snow was not plowed in the winter of 2009 - my neighbors and I contacted Tim Arrington. He arranged to have the road plowed until he could resolve the issue with VDOT. He informed us the paperwork was misplaced and never made it to Richmond for addition to VDOT and he would start the process again in the spring of 2010.

In July 2010, I contacted Tony Handy regarding our issue. I was told it had been assigned to Lisa Gibson whom from this point on was my contact. She had spoken with Tim Arrington and was arranging to meet with him at Cheyenne Lane to discuss possible repairs before VDOT would add our road.

In July 2010, I was contacted by Clyde Perdue's office. I was asked to stop by to sign a new survey that included proposed drainage easements to Lots 29, 30, 31 & 32 – The Woods Edge. These lots include – Edward and Helene Angle, Lee Ann Whorley, Donald and Eleanor Marsh and Jason and Tammy Holland.

A few months passed with no additional contact from VDOT or Tim Arrington. In the winter 2010, I contacted Lisa Gibson who informed me that VDOT had given Tim Arrington a list of repairs (fall 2010) that had to be performed in addition to the new survey. At this time, Tim Arrington will not return any of our calls.

In May 2011, I contacted Bill Whitlow. He agreed to meet with us and Lisa Gibson to see about getting this issue resolved since Tim Arrington was no longer compliant. In late May 2011 we all met on Cheyenne Lane (Donald and Eleanor Marsh, Lee Ann Whorley, Lisa Gibson and Bill

Whitlow). Lisa Gibson pointed out the areas that needed to be repaired and suggested we contact Ronald Wilson (Franklin County Building and Zoning) for some help with the issue.

On June 28, 2011, we met with Ronald Wilson (Donald and Eleanor Marsh and Lee Ann Whorley). He informed us that he had researched our issue and had spoken with Jim Jefferson (county attorney). And there is an escrow account (bond money not letter of credit) for Cheyenne Lane around the amount of \$7200. He would contact Tim Arrington and give him a short time to comply before additional measures would be taken.

Ronald Wilson informed me that he had spoken with Tim Arrington on June 30, 2011. Mr. Arrington informed Ronald Wilson he would take care of the issue with the next few weeks. Mr. Wilson came out to Cheyenne Lane to take some pictures for documentation on July 14, 2011. I was told Mr. Arrington would be given a few more weeks to comply.

On July 29, 2011, a letter drafted by Ronald Wilson and approved by Jim Jefferson was sent to Tim Arrington. I was informed that he would have 30 days from receiving this letter to comply with VDOT.

On August 25, 2011, I was informed by Ronald Wilson he would proceed with getting 3 bids for repairs to Cheyenne Lane. We finally thought this nightmare was over. The next day he phoned to tell me that there was now a new **bond** that my neighbors and I would have to provide before our road could be taken in and that he would hold off on the bids until we could resolve this with Lisa Gibson. She informed me that the bond was \$4000 and the fees were \$1000. **WOW!** My neighbors, Jason and Tammy Holland, lost their jobs so their home is now for sale. So that leaves a single homeowner (Lee Ann Whorley), retired couple (Donald and Eleanor Marsh) and a couple near retirement (James and Pam Hutchinson) to fund this bond.

Ronald Wilson informed me that if there is money left over from the escrow account after repairs – it would be returned to Tim Arrington. **How can that happen?** I was hoping it could be rolled over into this new bond for VDOT.

On August 28, 2011, I wrote an email to Congressman Robert Hurt requesting help. I informed him that we had been misled when we purchased our properties/homes and that the developer (Tim Arrington) was now bankrupt. I am still waiting on a response.

RESOLUTION:

We are in the hope that this board can help us resolve this bond/fee of \$5000 considering our state of economy.

Thanks for your time.

Lee Ann Whorley

List of Homeowners on Cheyenne Lane in Woods Edge

James and Pam Hutchinson
30 Cheyenne Lane
Rocky Mount, VA 24151

Jason and Tammy Holland
70 Cheyenne Lane
Rocky Mount, VA 24151

Donald and Eleanor Marsh
74 Cheyenne Lane
Rocky Mount, VA 24151

Lee Ann Whorley
77 Cheyenne Lane
Rocky Mount, VA 24151

Chairman Wagner advised Ms. Whorley the Board will direct Mr. Huff and staff to follow-up with VDOT and the Woods Edge Subdivision homeowners regarding this matter accordingly. .

BILL BRUSH – SCHOOL BUDGET PROCESS

Mr. Bill Brush addressed the Board expressing concern over recent school expenditures as follows: Once approved, the proposed school budget becomes the citizen's budget for the schools, because it was approved by the people's elected representatives. Once approved the schools are morally and legally obligated to follow the citizen's school budget; or to modify it in accordance with relevant STATE CODE and SCHOOL POLICIES.ⁱ

POLICY states: ... *After adoption, [the annual school budget] provides the primary means of managing expenditures. ... the school division shall publish the approved budget ... on its website.*ⁱⁱ *The budget shall be considered as a controlled spending plan for the fiscal year.*ⁱⁱⁱ **So why was the approved budget not followed, and why has neither the FY11 or FY12 approved budgets been published on-line?**

1. Over \$3M was spent on items that were not in the approved school budget and most items were purchased between April and June 2011.

When asked who gave approval to purchase unbudgeted items the School Board responded: *"The School Board gave the approval in the Spring for funds from different categories to be used to provide for cuts from the previous year and to achieve priorities previously established."*^{iv} **This is not a truthful answer.**

The authorization to transfer funds^v did not occur until June 13th, after the purchases were made.^{vi} There was no authorization that identified the purchased items, nor is there any identification of these items in the modified budget.

Furthermore, the budget was not revised to show any transfer of funds between categories.^{vii} Perhaps a retroactive authorization could offset these policy violations; but it cannot explain why approval was not received prior to purchase.

POLICY states: *The School Board will receive monthly ... statements of revenues and expenditures, showing the financial condition of the division as of the last day of the preceding month.*^{viii} **This policy is not followed as the School Board receives no accounting of expenditures other than for payroll and consequently was unaware of the spending.**

2. The superintendent maintains that *"We stopped spending for technology and supplies [two years ago] and carried over the dollars when we didn't get cut by the state or locality."* The School Budget is authorized annually, and regardless if these items were budgeted two years ago, they were not carried over or authorized; and the school board did not authorize and approve a budget modification.

Furthermore, a review of previous budgets show the schools exceeded their technology budgets in each of the past three years; total technology spending exceeded approved technology budgets by 140% or \$3.1M – **so apparently there were no cutbacks in previous years, at least in technology.**

It's not about whether these expenditures were needed; it's about developing and following an approved budget, receiving authorization to modify a budget in advance of spending, and being accountable to Franklin County citizens so that a modicum of transparency and trust is restored to school budgets and finances.

I'm going to suggest a very reasonable solution to make things right by the people. The school board needs to agree to reduce its expenditure budgets this year for materials, supplies, equipment, and technology hardware by approximately \$2.25M^{ix} since these items were purchased at the end of last year, for use this year. These monies would revert to the County's general fund, and could be re-appropriated for justified needs.

If the school board cannot agree this request, then this board should rightfully deny any further re-appropriation of carryover funds from last year, beginning with the two appropriation requests that will come before you today, until an audit into school policy violations and unauthorized expenditures is completed.

Often the budget process is called a game. All games have rules, but this budget game didn't follow them. Citizens rely on its elected representatives to play by the rules; because when rules are violated, the people too often lose.

Thank you for this opportunity to make you aware my concerns. The following is supplemental, supporting information with footnotes.

¹<http://www.boarddocs.com/vsba/frco/Board.nsf/Public#>

¹ Section D: Fiscal Management; Annual Budget #DB

¹ Section D: Fiscal Management; Budget Preparation and Approval Regulations #DB-R; BUDGET ADMINISTRATION

¹ 7. Who made the decision to spend the additional funds--was the School Board involved before the decision was made to buy the extra items that were in excess of budgeted line items?

ANSWER: The Division Superintendent, his Finance Director and his Administrators were involved in making spending decisions. The Superintendent is employed by the School Board as the chief operating officer of the School Division. He has the charge to effectively use the financial resources that are provided and to operate an educational institution in an efficient and competent manner. The Division Superintendent had informed the School Board that expenditures would be made to meet the needs of the School Division. The School Board gave the approval in the Spring for funds from different categories to be used to provide for cuts from the previous year and to achieve priorities previously established. School Board Members review and approve a listing of invoices to be paid each month.

¹ Section D: Fiscal Management; Management of Funds #DA; 1.

¹ Jun 13, 2011 - Franklin County Regular School Board Meeting 5:00 p.m. -- Review and consider approval of a recommendation to authorize the Division Superintendent and the Director of Business and Finance to approve and pay accounts during the month of June 2011 and to transfer funds as deemed necessary to balance the 2010-11 budget (LEC)

Recommended Action -- to review and consider approval of a recommendation to authorize the Division Superintendent and the Director of Business and Finance to approve and pay accounts during the month of June 2011 and to transfer funds as deemed necessary to balance the 2010-11 budget.

¹ as evidenced in the June 30th 2011 close-out ledger

¹ Section D: Fiscal Management; Financial Accounting and Reporting #DI

¹ See Table

Account Name	CYTD Revised Budget 31May2011	Cost at Complete	(Over) Under	2011-2012 Request	Amount to Reduce 2011-12 Budget
Instruction Contracted / Purchased Services (-3000)	901,653	1,100,859	(199,206)	837,780	199,206
Instructional Materials & Supplies	1,620,607	2,006,649	(386,042)	860,526	
Administration Supplies	28,950	16,212	12,738	21,862	
Transport Supplies	13,029	11,668	1,361	12,746	
O&M Supplies	246,987	278,609	(31,622)	417,193	
Total Materials & Supplies (-6013)	1,909,573	2,313,138	(403,565)	1,312,327	403,565
Instruction SW	185,242	345,156	(159,914)	205,932	
Admin SW	10,200	10,350	(150)	10,200	
Transport SW	0	0	0	0	
O&M SW	0	1,497	(1,497)	0	
Total Software (-6040)	195,442	357,003	(161,561)	216,132	161,561
Instructional Capital	338,587	778,846	(440,259)	829,061	
Admin Capital	5,122	11,407	(6,285)	6,500	
Transport Capital	728,690	1,009,242	(280,552)	110,000	
O&M Capital	42,107	163,856	(121,749)	30,760	
Total Capital (-8100 & 8200)	1,114,506	1,963,35	(848,845)	976,321	848,845

		1			
Instruction Technology	709,657	1,888,191	(1,178,534)	635,193	
Admin Tech	0	6,776	(6,776)	0	
Transport Tech	0	2,425	(2,425)	0	
O&M Tech	0	15,905	(15,905)	0	
Total Technology (-8300 & 8400)	709,657	1,913,297	(1,203,640)	635,193	635,193
Total 2011-12 Budget Reduction					2,248,369

CONSENT AGENDA
APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE LISTING, APPROPRIATIONS, TRANSFERS & MINUTES FOR – AUGUST 16, 2011

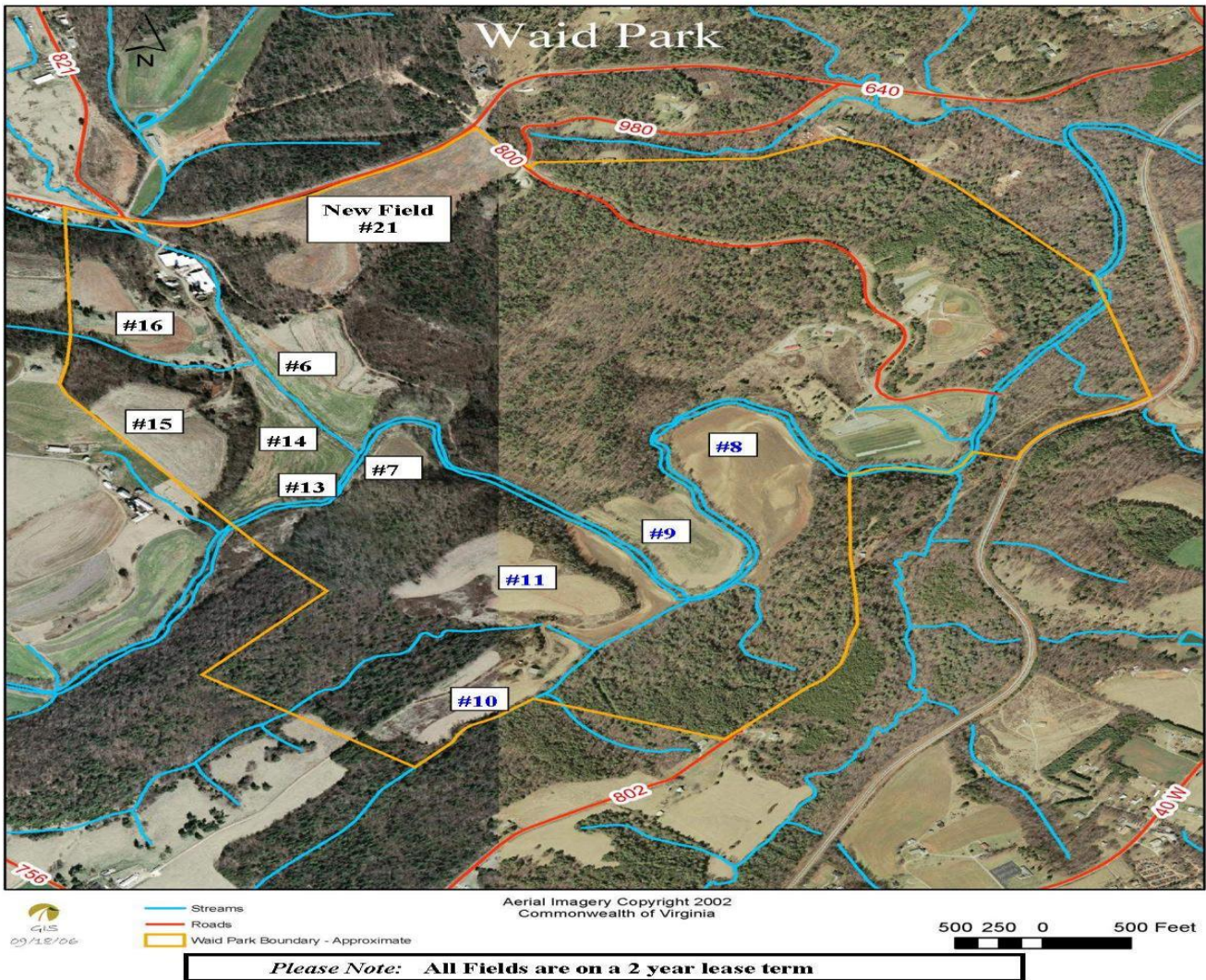
WAID PARK AGRICULTURAL LEASES

Since 2001, the Board of Supervisors has contracted with local farmers to lease certain areas of the Waid Recreation Area for agricultural purposes. Generally, these leases have been done on a two-year basis with farmers bidding for the leasing of specific areas. Bidders typically submit information regarding the proposer’s name, address and phone, what the land would be used for, lease fees proposed and/or improvements to be made, and any other considerations the proposer wishes to be considered. Leases that were previously approved are set to expire in December 2011. The Board is asked to determine which, if any, parcels it would like to include in the continuation of this process. Utilizing this agricultural lease method does reduce maintenance costs to the County, but also takes such property out of potential recreational use.

For the current cycle, Franklin County has leased out twelve tracts totaling approximately ninety-nine acres of farmable land. The County receives approximately \$2,000 annually from these leases. Staff has been pleased with the utilization of this unused property, though some rework of the existing lease agreement form will be requested to eliminate certain undesirable activities. While staff encourages the continuing of this program, it does recommend that field #21 (a nineteen acre tract at the intersection of Six Mile Post Road and Waid Park Road) be excluded from bidding. A number of ideas, from soccer fields to football fields to many other uses, have recently been discussed as potential development that could be carried out on some portion of this tract. Given this uncertainty, it seems prudent to avoid tying up the field for two years when it may be needed for other purposes. If the Board decides to move forward with the leasing of property at Waid for agricultural purposes, advertisements and a public hearing will be required. Lease awards would go to the highest bidder for each tract advertised.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully recommends exclusion of field #21 from the agricultural lease program and Board approval to move forward with the bidding process to re-lease the remaining offered property at Waid Park for agricultural use.



Waid Farm Land Sizes

Field #	Sq Ft		Farmable
1. 6 (Upland)	152460	=	2.5 Acres
2. 6 (Bottom Land)	304920	=	4.5 Acres
3. 7 (Bottom Land)	65340	=	1.8 Acres
4. 8 (Bottom Land)	500940	=	15 Acres
5. 9 (Bottom Land)	435600	=	10 Acres
6. 10 (Bottom Land)	239580	=	5.5 Acres
7. 10 (Upland)	239580	=	3.5 Acres
8. 11 (Upland)	500940	=	12.5 Acres
9. 13/14 (Bottom Land)	392040	=	8.5 Acres
10. 15 (Upland)	479160	=	11 Acres
11. 16 (Upland)	348480	=	5.2 Acres
12. 21 (Upland)	827640	=	19 Acres

WAID PARK RESTROOM/CONCESSION STAND BID AWARD

The Board of Supervisors previously approved capital funding for the construction of permanent restrooms at the Waid Park Recreation Area. The restrooms and concession area will better serve the thousands of visitors using the park for special events and youth athletics. Currently, these visitors are relegated to the use of portable toilets and have made numerous requests for more sanitary conditions. Given the Board’s stated vision to see the park system grow to meet the needs of the citizens of Franklin County, the needed funds have been allocated to address these concerns.

Staff, working with local engineers, has identified a suitable site centrally located to all playing fields and the lower playground for the restroom/concession construction. The plan is to construct a multiple stall set of restrooms with full septic, along with a concession area and covered shelter with picnic tables. The size is estimated at 25 feet by 55 feet. The inclusion of the concession stand will allow the County to generate revenue from concession contracts and to better accommodate the wants of the park’s users. An advertisement for bids went out on August 21st with bids due back by 4:00PM on September 15th. Bid tabulations will be made available to

the Board prior to the September 20th Board meeting. If awarded, the project will be completed within 150 days of contract award.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully recommends approval of a construction contract for the Waid restroom/concession project to the low or recommended bidder if bid is within project budget. Funds are available in the Waid Improvements CIP Account #30-0027.



RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION/RODNEY CUNDIFF

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION

WHEREAS, Rodney Cundiff has dedicated **46 years** of his life to the citizens of Franklin County through his work with the Glade Hill Volunteer Fire Department, often working from early morning to late evening helping to protect the lives, property, and safety of area residents, and

WHEREAS, Rodney has faithfully, unselfishly, and steadfastly given of his time and talents to serve all of Franklin County, irrespective of the status of any individual, and

WHEREAS, Rodney served as Fire Chief of the Glade Hill Volunteer Fire Department for over **30 years**, and

WHEREAS, his tireless energy, unwavering dedication, and willingness to serve have established Rodney as an invaluable resource to the Glade Hill Volunteer Fire Department and to those in need of the services provided by the Glade Hill Volunteer Fire Department, and,

NOW, BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors to honor and recognize Rodney Cundiff, Fire Chief of the Glade Hill Volunteer Fire Department, for his extraordinary contributions and exemplary service to the citizens of Franklin County, and do hereby extend their very best collective wishes to him, and

BE IT LASTLY RESOLVED, the Franklin County Board of Supervisors hereby expresses not only their sincere appreciation to Rodney for his dedication and faithful service to the citizens of Franklin County and the citizens of the Glade Hill community, but also wish to thank his family for their support of Chief Cundiff's unending service to his community.

AUTHORIZATION TO ADVERTISE FOR PUBLIC HEARING/DROUGHT WATER CONTINGENCY

In November 2007 the Governor of Virginia sent a letter to all localities requesting they review their drought water conservation and contingency plans and be prepared to implement those plans. If the localities did not have a plan, he strongly encouraged them to develop one. Franklin County developed and adopted a plan by resolution in 2008 but recently identified that due to

requirements and proposed enforcement standards the plan should be adopted by ordinance in lieu of the previously adopted resolution. Franklin County began providing public water with the purchase of water from the Bedford County PSA (Phase I) and the purchase of water from Rocky Mount (Forest Hills). Subsequently, Franklin County entered into an agreement with Western Virginia Water Authority to provide water to approved areas within the County and the agreement with Bedford PSA was transferred to WVWA. The Forest Hills water service area was transferred to the Town of Rocky Mount.

The County has entered into an agreement with WVWA granting them authority to manage water systems in specific designated areas within the County including the Rt.220 corridor, Rt.616 corridor and Westlake overlay. Staff had created a drought contingency plan based on the Western Virginia Water Authority model. The County does manage public water in the County including Commerce Center, Landfill/LARC Field, Waid Park, and Sontag Recreation Park all of which use wells as a source.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Board authorize the County Administrator to schedule a public hearing on October 18, 2011 to adopt by ordinance the attached Drought Contingency Plan.



Drought Contingency Plan

Franklin County has three (3) different water systems that provided water from three (3) different entities. The three localities are the Bedford Public Service Authority, the Town of Rocky Mount and Western Virginia Water Authority.

The Franklin County Drought Contingency Plan is based on the condition and severity of the drought and the guidelines for the restriction of water usage each locality determines is necessary. Bedford Public Service Authority will issue its warning based on the level of Smith Mountain Lake, how much water is flowing in from the Roanoke River and mostly how much water AEP is using to create power. The Town of Rocky Mount will make its decision based on the flow of the Blackwater River. WVWA bases their decision on the levels at Carvin's Cove Reservoir.

Flow information on the Roanoke River and Blackwater River are available at:

<http://waterdata.usgs.gov>

Information on Carvins Cove reservoir is available at:

<http://www.westernvawater.org>

The County Administrator is authorized to follow the lead of the locality from which Franklin County is purchasing water, and then issue one of the following water restriction notices to the citizens if deemed appropriate.

Stage 1-Voluntary Conservation

Stage 2-Mandatory Restriction

Stage 3-Emergency Restriction

Stage 1: Voluntary Conservation

Stage 1 in Franklin County's Drought Contingency Plan is Voluntary Conservation. The County Administrator determines if the drought is severe enough to issue a Stage 1 water restriction notice. The customers will be asked to voluntarily reduce their indoor and outdoor water consumption. If drought conditions worsen, Mandatory Restrictions will be enacted. Action steps of stage one include:

- Customers will be asked to reduce outdoor water use by:
 - Only using water before 10 a.m. and after 7 p.m.;
 - Reducing turf watering;
 - Using a broom, not the hose, to clean driveways and sidewalks;
 - Reduce vehicle washing;
 - Using bucket watering instead of hose watering when possible; and
 - Turning off ornamental fountains.
- Customers will be asked to reduce indoor water use by:
 - Identifying and repairing leaks;
 - Reducing shower time to five minutes or taking baths with less water;
 - Only using the clothes washer and dishwasher machines when there are full loads;
 - Storing water in the refrigerator instead of running it to get cold; and
 - Installing water-saver devices in the home, such as low-flow toilets and shower heads.

Franklin County reserves the right to modify this plan as conditions change.

Stage 2: Mandatory Restriction Action Steps

As drought conditions worsen, the County Administrator may move to Stage 2, where customers are required to reduce their water use. In addition to the steps in place under Voluntary Conservation, the following Mandatory Restrictions will be in place:

- Customers will only be permitted to water shrubbery, trees, lawns, grass, plants or other outdoor vegetation one time per week and only before 10 a.m. or after 7 p.m.;
- Washing vehicles except from a bucket or other container not exceeding three gallons in capacity or with recycled water will be prohibited;
- Washing driveways, sidewalks, exteriors of homes or other outdoor surfaces will be prohibited; however, any person regularly engaged in the business of washing such areas shall be permitted to use water for such purposes as long as the amount of water being used is minimized;
- The operation of any ornamental fountain or similar structure using water will be prohibited;
- The water level in swimming pools may be supplemented only to the extent necessary to preserve structural integrity or to the extent necessary to provide for the safe operation of the pool's chemical feed equipment;
- Golf courses will only be allowed to be watered before 10 a.m. and after 7 p.m.
- Restaurants and similar establishments will be prohibited from serving water unless specifically requested by the customer;
- Flow testing of fire hydrants will not be permitted;
- Customers who do not abide by these mandatory restrictions will be subject to an educational warning letter for the first (1st) offense; a fine of \$50.00 for the second (2nd) offense; and a fine of \$100.00 for the third (3rd) offense within a citizen noticed drought restriction period. Subsequent violations will be subject to water service termination and reconnection fees.

Franklin County reserves the right to modify this plan as conditions change.

Stage 3: Emergency Restriction Action Steps

During the continued existence of extraordinary drought conditions, the County Administrator may move to Stage 3, where certain uses of water not essential to public health, safety and welfare are curtailed. In addition to the steps in place under Voluntary Conservation and Mandatory Restrictions, the following Emergency Restrictions will be in affect:

- All public water uses not required for health or safety will be prohibited;
- Watering outdoor vegetation will be prohibited, except from a watering can or other container not exceeding three gallons in capacity or with recycled water. Any person regularly engaged in the sale of plants will be permitted to irrigate only in the amounts necessary to prevent the loss of nursery stock;
- Golf courses will only be permitted to water fairways, and greens before 10 a.m. and after midnight;
- The filling or refilling of swimming pools or wading pools will be prohibited;
- Fire hydrant use will only be permitted for fire protection; and
- Residential customers who exceed the greater of 5,000 gallons per month of consumption or use more than their base usage for the same period in the previous twelve (12) months will be charged two-times the rate. Residential customers who continue to use more than 5,000 gallons per month consumption or use more than their base usage for the same period in the previous twelve (12) months will be subject to water service termination and reconnection fees.

Franklin County reserves the right to modify this plan as conditions change. If you have questions about Franklin County's drought contingency plan, please call Public Utilities at (540) 483-6660.

AUTHORIZATION TO ADVERTISE FOR PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE ADOPTION OF RVARC REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY PLAN

As mandated by the State Water Control Board's Local and Regional Water Supply Planning Regulation (9 VAC 25-780) the counties of Bedford, Botetourt, Franklin, and Roanoke; the cities of Roanoke and Salem, and the towns of Boones Mill, Buchanan, Fincastle, Rocky Mount, Troutville, and Vinton are participating in the Greater Roanoke Regional Water Supply Plan.

A final draft of the Greater Roanoke Regional Water Supply Plan has to be submitted to DEQ and the participating local governments for review and comment.

The Greater Roanoke Regional water supply plan and drought ordinance must be formally adopted by each participating local government and then submitted to the State Water Control Board on or before November 2, 2011. The resolutions adopting the plan and the ordinances will become part of the formal submittal of the water supply plan. The Regional Commission will submit the plan upon adoption by all local governments. All plan documents relating to Franklin County are available for review by accessing www.rvarc.org/water or questions may be directed to Western Virginia Water Authority at 540-853-5700. Staff has met with Gary Robertson of WVWA and he advised that the plan has been worked on for several years and is mandated to be submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality by November 2, 2011. Mr. Robertson stated that having the plan in place will demonstrate water needs in the future and meet the requirements of the Department of Environmental Quality as requests for further water is submitted.

Please note that on page 6 of the RVARC Executive Summary, reference is made to a minor water deficit in which Franklin County is believed to be in error. This issue has been presented to RVARC for review and correction.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully requests that the Board of Supervisors authorize the County Administrator to schedule a public hearing that is necessary to adopt the water supply plan and resolution which implements the Drought Response and Contingency Plan within Franklin County as part of the overall Greater Roanoke Regional Water Supply Plan. Staff also respectfully requests that if the Board has questions, to advise staff so we may solicit WVWA to assist and be prepared to answer questions at the scheduled public hearing to be held in October.

Water Supply Planning History Development of the Regulations

- In the Fall of 2002, a Water Policy Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was formed to address ways to improve water supply planning in Virginia in response to the drought of 1999-2002.
- The General Assembly enacted SB1221 in 2003, which required the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to develop criteria for local and regional planning and a preliminary state water resources plan.
- The Water Policy TAC completed a draft of the water supply planning regulation on October 1, 2004. The draft regulation was endorsed by the State Water Commission on November 22, 2004 and approved for public comment by the State Water Control Board on December 2, 2004.
- Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia 9 VAC 25-780 et seq. Local and Regional Water Supply Planning Regulations became effective on November 2, 2005.
- The regulations require all local governments in the Commonwealth of Virginia to submit a local or regional water supply plan to the State Water Control Board.
- The purpose of the regulations is to:
 - Establish a comprehensive water supply planning process;
 - Ensure that adequate and safe drinking water is available;
 - Encourage, promote, and protect all other beneficial uses; and
 - Encourage, promote, and develop incentives for alternative water sources.

Development of the RVARC Regional Water Supply Plan

- In 2003, the report titled "Long-Range Water Supply System Study for Bedford County, Botetourt County, Franklin County, Roanoke County, City of Roanoke, City of Salem, and the Town of Vinton" and dated July 18, 2003 was prepared for the RVARC by Black & Veatch. The purpose of the Long-Range Water Supply System Study was to analyze existing water supply system sources and facilities, consider future water needs, and to identify possible solutions to satisfy anticipated growth in the Roanoke Valley over the next 50 years.
- The RVARC planning group began developing the Regional Water Supply Plan (Plan) in June 2006 and was one of the first regions in the Commonwealth to begin developing a Plan.
- Benefits to completing a regional plan include:
 - Participants in the region were already working together on water supply issues;
 - Continued communication between participants; and
 - A November 2, 2011 submittal date for regional plans compared to submittal for local plans beginning in November 2008.
 - DEQ encouraged regional approaches to plan development, including giving preference to regions in their evaluation of grant awards.

- Local governments participating in the Plan provided notification of their intent to participate in the Plan to DEQ by November 2, 2008.
- RVARC submitted a draft of the Plan on July 2, 2010.
- In February 2011, RVARC received comments on the draft Plan from DEQ.
- The Plan will be revised based on DEQ comments prior to submission of final Plan on or before November 2, 2011.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Organization of the Roanoke Valley Alleghany Regional Commission (RVARC) Regional Water Supply Plan (Plan) generally follows the State Water Control Board's regulation 9 VAC 25-780, Local and Regional Water Supply Planning. The major sections in the Plan include information on water sources, water use, and natural resources in the region; water demand management information including population and demand projections, water conservation practices, and drought response and contingency planning; a statement of need and alternatives analysis; and information on public participation. This executive summary provides a summary of the regional approach as well as a summary for each of the twelve participating jurisdictions.

The conclusions presented in the Plan are based upon information (current as of August 2009) provided by the twelve participating jurisdictions and two public water authorities, the Virginia Department of Health (VDH), and/or the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ). The projected water demands presented in the Plan are based on current water source and current water use information provided during the study and as described in the Plan. Future water needs for the region are based on the demand projections, which become more hypothetical as the demands are projected through the 50-year planning period. A projected potential water surplus or deficit in the future does not imply that such a surplus or deficit will actually occur but based on current information plans should be made for addressing this situation. This Plan will be reviewed every five years and resubmitted to VDEQ every 10 years; therefore, the projected water demands and future water needs presented in Plan will be revised as updated information becomes available to refine those projections and more accurately characterize future needs.

The Plan complies with the State Water Control Board's regulation 9 VAC 25-780, Local and Regional Water Supply Planning, and is a functional plan supporting sustainable growth and economic development. The purpose of the regulation is to establish a comprehensive water supply planning process for the development of local, regional, and state water supply plans. This process is designed to:

- ☐ ☐ Ensure that adequate and safe drinking water is available to all citizens within the region;
- ☐ ☐ Encourage, promote, and protect all other beneficial uses of the region's water resources;
- ☐ ☐ Encourage, promote, and develop incentives for alternative water sources; and
- ☐ ☐ Promote conservation.

Local governments participating in the regional plan notified VDEQ of their intent to participate in the Plan before the November 2, 2008 deadline. The Plan was submitted to the VDEQ prior to the November 2, 2011 deadline. A public hearing was held by each participating jurisdiction and the local governments passed resolutions approving the Plan as well as adopting other policies or ordinances that were developed during the planning process.

The RVARC regional water supply planning group is made up of twelve local governments and two service authorities. Participating jurisdictions include the counties of Bedford, Botetourt, Franklin, and Roanoke; the cities of Roanoke and Salem; and the towns of Boones Mill, Buchanan, Fincastle, Rocky Mount, Troutville, and Vinton. The Bedford County Public Service Authority (BCPSA) and Western Virginia Water Authority (WVWA) also participate. The BCPSA provides water service to Bedford County and the WVWA primarily provides water service to the City of Roanoke and Roanoke County.

The RVARC region is located in the western-central portion of Virginia in the Valley and Ridge, and Blue Ridge and Western Piedmont Physiographic Provinces. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total population for the region in 2000 was estimated to be 343,589. The region is served by both surface water and groundwater sources. The major streams utilized in the region as water sources include the Roanoke River, Blackwater River, and Crystal Spring. The major reservoirs in the region utilized as water sources include Smith Mountain Lake, Carvins Cove Reservoir, Falling Creek Reservoir, and Spring Hollow Reservoir. Much of the region is also dependent upon groundwater as well as springs. The WVWA is one of the major water providers

in the region selling water to the BCPSA, Franklin County, Roanoke County, City of Roanoke, and the Town of Troutville.

Based on projected demands and the total existing public community water system capacities for the each locality, the RVARC region is projected to experience a water supply deficit of approximately 7.76 MGD by the year 2060. It should be noted that there is some uncertainty associated with any specific estimate of future deficit (or surplus) 50 years into the future and that uncertainty increases further into the 50-year period. This deficit is based on current limiting capacities and total demands (excluding sales to jurisdictions).

Additional private demand (from groundwater and surface water sources) of approximately 25.19 MGD may be needed to supply residential and agricultural users outside the service areas of the public community water systems. It is important to note should any of the private community water systems become part of a public community water system, this may increase the future public community water system deficit projections.

Two water supply alternatives were identified as the most economical future solutions to meet the region's water supply needs. They are expansion of the Smith Mountain Lake Regional Water Treatment Plant (WTP) in Bedford County and an additional intake on Smith Mountain Lake to supplement Carvins Cove. The expansion of the Smith Mountain Lake Regional WTP in Bedford County would meet the deficiencies of Bedford County and Franklin County. A 2003 present worth of \$55 Million was identified for this alternative. An additional intake on Smith Mountain Lake, dedicated to pumping water into Carvins Cove, would provide service to Botetourt County, Roanoke County, City of Salem, City of Roanoke, and Town of Vinton. A 2003 present worth of \$53 Million was anticipated for this alternative. The total of these two projects, a 2003 present worth of \$108 Million, would appear to reduce overall costs for the region. In addition, staged construction of the projects could allow for planned financing of the projects. The scope of the projects, and the associated costs, could be reduced with the inclusion of local projects within the region, which would increase capacity of individual systems, and reduce the system deficits.

Bedford County

Bedford County is located in the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province in the eastern portion of the RVARC region. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in 2000 was 60,371. The BCPSA owns and operates the public community water systems in Bedford County. There are three major public community water systems operated by the BCPSA: Forest and New London system, High Point WTP, and Stewartsville Consecutive. The Forest and New London system serves the eastern portion of the county using water purchased from the City of Lynchburg. The High Point WTP serves the southern portion of the county and utilizes water from Smith Mountain Lake. Stewartsville Consecutive serves the western portion of the county using water purchased from the WVWA. In addition, the BCPSA operates several smaller community water systems which rely on groundwater wells. The BCPSA serves approximately 17,993 people. In addition, there are 15 known private community water systems utilizing groundwater in Bedford County and one private community water system utilizing surface water. These private systems serve approximately 3,742 people. The remaining residents within the County are served by individual groundwater wells.

Without current water purchasing agreements, the BCPSA would already be experiencing a water supply shortage. The current capacity for the BCPSA is 0.82 MGD. Based on this capacity, the deficit by 2060 is projected to be 3.18 MGD. The BCPSA currently purchases approximately 1.4 MGD from the City of Lynchburg and assuming the amount of water purchased remains the same, BCPSA is expected to experience a shortage around 2015. In addition, it is estimated that an additional 9.40 MGD of supply will be required by 2060 to meet growing private water supply needs within the County.

The BCPSA is currently working to increase their permitted withdrawal capacity at Smith Mountain Lake which will reduce the projected deficit. Based on the size of Smith Mountain Lake and its use along with Leesville Lake as a pumpback electrical power generation/storage facility, additional water could be RVARC Regional Water Supply Plan withdrawn for water supply in the surrounding area without impacting downstream flows. Additional water withdrawal from Smith Mountain Lake in the future would help address the projected deficit expected. However, an expansion of the existing BCPSA or construction of a new WTP would be required to treat additional Smith Mountain Lake withdrawals. The *2008 Update to the 1994 Comprehensive Water and Wastewater Study for Bedford County, Virginia* (Draper Aden Associates, Inc., February 12, 1009) looked at three potential options for utilizing Smith Mountain Lake water as a

source for all areas of the County. These potential alternatives included options for construction of a new Regional WTP.

Botetourt County

Botetourt County is located in the Valley and Ridge and Blue Ridge Physiographic Provinces in the northwestern portion of the RVARC region. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in 2000 was 28,472. Botetourt County owns and operates nine public community water systems in Botetourt County utilizing groundwater or purchased water from the Town of Troutville and serves approximately 4,780 people. In addition, there are 26 known private community water systems utilizing groundwater in Botetourt County. These private systems serve approximately 9,049 people. The remaining residents within the County are served by individual groundwater wells.

Botetourt County currently has a surplus of 0.70 MGD based on a limiting capacity of 1.14 MGD. Botetourt County is expected to experience a water supply deficit around 2020, when projected public water system demands exceed the current public water system capacity of 1.14 MGD. Without the development of a public water source, or purchase agreement to buy water from another jurisdiction, Botetourt County is expected to experience a water supply deficit of approximately 1.81 MGD by 2060. In addition, it is estimated that an additional 4.01 MGD of supply will be required by 2060 to meet growing private water supply needs within the County.

The potential alternative for Botetourt County to address the deficit of approximately 1.8 MGD by 2060 is additional groundwater supply wells. Since Botetourt County is dominated by individual public and private community water systems, additional groundwater wells would increase individual system capacity and reduce system deficit. A more regional solution would be purchasing water from the WVWA.

Franklin County

Franklin County is located in the Blue Ridge and Western Piedmont Physiographic Provinces in the southern portion of the RVARC region. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in 2000 was 42,935. On November 5, 2009, Franklin County officially became a member of the WVWA. Franklin County and the WVWA own and operate eight public community water systems which serve approximately 4,832 people. The public community water systems in Franklin County utilize groundwater and water purchased from the surrounding towns, including Boones Mill, Rocky Mount, and the Ferrum Water and Sewer Authority (FWSA). In addition, water is supplied along the southern portion of Smith Mountain Lake through a purchase agreement between the County and the BCPSA. The Town of Ferrum also owns and the FWSA operates a public community water system serving approximately 3,904 people. There are also 33 known private community water systems utilizing groundwater in Franklin County. These private systems serve approximately 6,811 people. The remaining residents within the County are served by individual groundwater wells.

Franklin County is expected to experience a water supply deficit of approximately 0.02 MGD around 2010, when projected public water system demands exceed the current public water system capacity of 0.45 MGD. Without the development of a public water source, or purchase agreement to buy water from another jurisdiction, Franklin County is expected to experience a water supply deficit of approximately 1.96 MGD by 2060. Franklin County is dominated by private community water systems. It is estimated that an additional 2.20 MGD of supply will be required by 2060 to meet growing private water supply needs within the County.

The construction of a new 10.0 MGD Lakes Regional Water Treatment Plant on Smith Mountain Lake and an interconnection to the BCPSA water system is recommended. At this time, the major limiting factor for obtaining additional supply from Smith Mountain Lake is the cost of a new WTP and the potential challenges associated with a new withdrawal permit for that quantity of water. Another potential alternative for Franklin County is installation of additional groundwater wells. Since Franklin County is dominated by private community water systems, additional groundwater wells would increase individual system capacity and reduce community water system deficit.

Roanoke County and City of Roanoke

Roanoke County and City are located in the Valley and Ridge and Blue Ridge Physiographic Provinces in the western portion of the RVARC region. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in 2000 for Roanoke County and the City of Roanoke was 77,996 and 94,911, respectively. Water is supplied to the County and City by the WVWA with the eastern portions of the County supplied by the Town of Vinton. The WVWA owns and operates five public community

water systems: Carvins Cove Reservoir, Falling Creek/Beaver Dam Reservoir, Spring Hollow Reservoir, Crystal Spring, which utilizes a stream intake on the Roanoke River, and Andrew Lewis Place, which purchases water from the City of Salem. The WVWA also utilizes groundwater wells. The WVWA serves approximately 151,107 people in Roanoke County and the City of Roanoke. In addition, there are eight known private community water systems utilizing groundwater in Roanoke County. These private systems serve approximately 1,113 people. The remaining residents within the County are served by individual groundwater wells.

The WVWA currently has a water surplus of 21.00 MGD. The WVWA water supply is adequate until approximately 2056 when the WVWA is expected to experience a water supply deficit of approximately 0.02 MGD. The WVWA is expected to experience a water supply deficit of approximately 0.92 MGD by 2060. In addition, it is estimated that an additional 3.75 MGD of supply will be required by 2060 to meet growing private water supply needs within Roanoke County.

Potential alternatives to meet future water supply needs for the WVWA, Roanoke County, and City of Roanoke include: augmentation of Carvins Cove Reservoir with additional intakes on Smith Mountain Lake, the Roanoke River, and/or the James River and an additional intake on the New River. The Blacksburg Christiansburg VPI Water Authority has an unrestricted intake along the New River in Montgomery County. The intake could be used for the withdrawal of water and delivery to Spring Hollow Reservoir, Wilson Creek, Catawba Creek or Carvins Cove Reservoir.

City of Salem

The City of Salem is located in Roanoke County in the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province in the western portion of the RVARC region. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in 2000 was 24,747. The City of Salem owns and operates the public community water system for the City, which utilizes a stream intake on the Roanoke River. The City of Salem serves approximately 24,682 people. In addition, there is one known private community water system utilizing groundwater in the City of Salem serving approximately 65 people. The City of Salem currently has a water supply surplus of 2.50 MGD based on a limiting capacity of 8.00 MGD. The City of Salem is expected to experience a water supply deficit of approximately 0.23 MGD between 2028 and 2030, when projected public water system demands exceed the current public water system capacity. Without the development of a public water source, or purchase agreement to buy water from another jurisdiction, the City of Salem is expected to experience a water supply deficit of approximately 2.50 MGD by 2060.

The City of Salem currently has plans to install an additional groundwater well to upgrade their existing capacity of 10.5 MGD to 14-15 MGD. In addition, a regional solution to meet the future water supply needs of the City would be purchasing water from the WVWA.

Town of Boones Mill

The Town of Boones Mill is located in Franklin County in the southern portion of the RVARC region. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in 2000 was 285. The Town of Boones Mill owns and operates the public community water system for the Town, which utilizes a groundwater. The Town of Boones Mill water system serves approximately 285 people.

The Town of Boones Mill is expected to experience a water supply deficit between 2018 and 2020, when projected public water system demands exceed the current public water system capacity of 0.08 MGD. Without the development of a public water source, or purchase agreement to buy water from another jurisdiction, the Town of Boones Mill is expected to experience a total water supply deficit of approximately 0.05 MGD by 2060.

The Town of Boones Mill is dependent upon groundwater for supply of water in the Town's municipal water system. The geology of the area is conducive to the development of groundwater wells to serve modest needs. If the Town does not buy water from neighboring municipal systems (e.g., WVWA), it is likely that groundwater development would provide for future capacity growth. This alternative is still conceptual in nature; therefore, the actual locations, number and depth of potential new groundwater wells are not known at this time and additional study is required to determine this information.

Town of Buchanan

The Town of Buchanan is located in Botetourt County in the northwestern portion of the RVARC region. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in 2000 was 1,233. The Town of Buchanan owns and operates the public community water system for the Town, which utilizes

groundwater. The Town of Buchanan water system serves approximately 1,230 people. The Town of Buchanan currently has a water supply surplus of approximately 0.50 MGD and is expected to experience a water supply surplus of approximately 0.32 MGD in 2060.

Town of Fincastle

The Town of Fincastle is located in Botetourt County in the northwestern portion of the RVARC region. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in 2000 was 359. The Town of Fincastle owns and operates the public community water system for the Town, which utilizes groundwater. The Town of Fincastle water system serves approximately 359 people.

The Town of Fincastle currently has a water supply surplus of approximately 0.13 MGD and is expected to experience a water supply surplus of approximately 0.07 MGD in 2060.

Town of Rocky Mount

The Town of Rocky Mount is located in Franklin County in the southern portion of the RVARC region. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in 2000 was 4,066. The Town of Rocky Mount owns and operates the public community water system for the Town, which utilizes a stream intake on the Blackwater River. The Town of Rocky Mount water system serves approximately 4,066 people.

The Town of Rocky Mount currently has a water supply surplus of approximately 0.95 MGD and is expected to experience a water supply surplus of approximately 0.17 MGD in 2060.

Town of Troutville

The Town of Troutville is located in Botetourt County in the northwestern portion of the RVARC region. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in 2000 was 432. The Town of Troutville owns and operates the public community water system for the Town, which utilizes groundwater as well as purchasing water from the WVWA. The Town of Troutville water system serves approximately 432 people.

The Town of Troutville is expected to experience a water supply deficit of approximately 0.004 MGD around 2017, when projected public water system demands exceed the current public water system capacity of 0.27 MGD. Without the development of a public water source, or purchase agreement to buy water from another jurisdiction, the Town of Troutville is expected to experience a total water supply deficit of approximately 0.16 MGD by 2060.

The Town of Troutville is dependent upon groundwater for supply of water in the Town’s municipal water system. The geology in the Town is conducive to the development of groundwater wells to serve modest needs. If the Town does not buy water from neighboring municipal systems (e.g., WVWA), it is likely that groundwater development would provide for future capacity growth. This alternative is still conceptual in nature; therefore, the actual locations, number and depth of potential new groundwater wells are not known at this time and additional study is required to determine this information.

Town of Vinton

The Town of Vinton is located in Roanoke County in the western portion of the RVARC region. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in 2000 was 7,782. The Town of Vinton owns and operates the public community water system for the Town, which utilizes groundwater as well as purchasing water from the WVWA. The Town of Vinton water system serves approximately 13,000 people in the Town and eastern portions of Roanoke County.

The Town of Vinton currently has a water supply surplus of approximately 1.15 MGD and is expected to experience a water supply surplus of approximately 0.43 MGD in 2060. However, if demand becomes greater, the Town plans to develop an existing groundwater well to increase their capacity.

PUBLIC SAFETY VEHICLE REPLACEMENT

The Public Safety Captains position was created in 2006 to provide advance life support assistance to supplement volunteer EMS agencies throughout the county. At that time, an existing sport utility vehicle was available in the County fleet and was equipped to provide advanced EMS services. The vehicle is shared between three employees and is in continuous service (24 hours per day) except when taken out of service for maintenance.

The current vehicle assigned to the Public Safety Captain has met its serviceable lifespan and has in excess of 145,000 miles. The vehicle has been inspected by a certified mechanic who

noted significant engine and suspension wear which is typical for a high use vehicle. The vehicle averages between 3000 and 3500 miles per month and responds to more calls in a single month than any other vehicle in the Public Safety fleet will respond to in an entire year.

The vehicle is equipped with 4 wheel drive for use in inclement weather and is used to access patients that are in remote locations. The current vehicle is a ¾ ton chassis which has weight capacity that is adequate for the duties performed. A four door passenger compartment is necessary for logistical purposes and to transport additional personnel to and from emergencies. EMS students frequently ride with the Captain to receive hands on training which is mandatory to obtain both basic and advanced life support EMS certification.

This vehicle is licensed as an advanced life support response vehicle by the Office of Emergency Medical Services. The vehicle responds to EMS calls and routinely arrives prior to the transport ambulance. The multiple items of equipment on the vehicle allows the operator to provide identical patient care capabilities as an advanced life support ambulance, but it cannot be used to transport patients except when extreme circumstances exist. The vehicle serves not only as a means of transportation but as a command post at major incidents. Staff has developed a set of specifications for outfitting the pickup chassis to transport the equipment that is currently found on the response vehicle. These specifications have been submitted to emergency vehicle manufacturers to obtain quotes for the modifications. Those quotes will be submitted at a later date.

Staff also explored whether the chassis could be purchased from the emergency vehicle manufacturer, as a package, for less than the chassis cost if purchased from state contract or from local dealerships. It was determined that the cheaper alternative is to purchase the chassis from a local dealer as the cost to purchase from the manufacturer was significantly more expensive.

Staff recommends that the vehicle type used by the Captains be changed from the current mid-size SUV to a pick-up, crew cab truck with a shell cover on the bed in order to accommodate the new requirements for equipment on a licensed vehicle. Bids were solicited for a specification that met our need since the exact vehicle was not offered on state contract and the County received a quote (\$25,865.25) from local dealer, Duncan Ford for the F-250 truck that was only \$87.25 more than the state contract vehicle that did not meet our specifications. Once the chassis is procured & delivered, staff will work with the low quote, emergency vehicle manufacturer to up-fit the chassis with equipment accordingly.

A set of vehicle specifications were sent to manufacturers to obtain quotes to outfit the vehicle as specified. Fast Lane Emergency Vehicles of Purcellville Virginia submitted the lowest quote (\$27,763.15). The services will cover the expense to completely equip, outfit, and install the specified emergency equipment (i.e. slide out shell, light bars, medical storage compartments, fire-EMS gear, etc.) onto the supplied chassis for fire and emergency medical service duties.

A Rescue Squad Assistance Fund grant of \$28,000 was awarded to the County to off-set the total cost of this purchase, thereby leaving a project balance of \$25,628 which is to be allocated from the current CIP budget account #3000-023-0145-7005. This account currently has a balance of \$35,800.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully recommends that the Board of Supervisors approves the low quote purchase of the chassis from Duncan Ford of Rocky Mount and approve the low quote emergency vehicle conversion from Fast Lane Emergency Vehicles.

RABIES VACCINATION CLINIC

Franklin County Animal Control Staff in conjunction with local veterinarian offices previously have sponsored annual rabies vaccination clinics to benefit citizens who ordinarily may not have an opportunity to obtain vaccinations for their pets. Traditionally the clinic is held in the fall prior to hunting season. In 2010, the clinic was well received by residents and 555 animals were vaccinated as a result of this program.

Several cases of rabid wild animals have been reported to the health department in Franklin County this year. In an effort to make rabies vaccinations more available to citizens, staff plans to hold the annual rabies clinic October 15, 2011 in various locations throughout the county if approved. Sponsoring a rabies vaccination clinic for pets in Franklin County will reduce the potential spread of the rabies virus to humans by vaccinating companion animals. 3.2-651 of the

Code of Virginia outlines the conditions that must be met prior to conducting a rabies clinic. It states that a canine or feline can only be vaccinated outside the controlled environment of a certified veterinary facility after meeting two conditions. First, approval must be granted by the local health department. Second, the local governing body must declare the holding of such a clinic is for the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens to reduce the potential threat of rabies transmission in the area. Once approved by the Board of Supervisors, staff will secure authorization from the local health department to conduct the clinic. County dog licenses will also be available for purchase at the clinic as well for the same cost as those purchased in the Treasurer’s office.

The clinic is only open to all Franklin County residents. In 2010, the clinic generated \$10.00 less than the expenses incurred to conduct the event. For the 2011 proposed clinic, staff recommends the fee for each vaccination remain unchanged from the 2010 amount of \$7.75. Revenues and fees associated with the clinic are outlined below and are based on 2010 figures:

The costs and revenues generated from the rabies clinic held in 2010 were as follows:

Costs associated with two (2) veterinarians:	
Cost of the rabies vaccine, syringes, mileage,	\$787.00
Veterinarian labor (\$5.00 per administered vaccination)	\$2775.00
Total veterinarian costs:	\$3562.00
Six (6) assistants; three (3) per veterinarian @ \$125.00 each.	
*(Assistants issue rabies receipts, issue dog licenses, and collect fees)	<u>\$750.00</u>
Total rabies clinic expense:	\$4312.00
Vaccinations administered: (555 vaccinations @ \$7.75 each)	\$4301.25

The date, times, and locations of the clinic will be published in local newspapers for a minimum of five (5) editions. Flyers will also be distributed in various places throughout the county. Fees for dog licenses sold at the authorized locations will remain unchanged from that charged at the Franklin County Treasurer’s Office. Revenue to cover the expense of conducting the rabies clinic are included in the fiscal year 2011 – 2012 county budget in line item # 3501-3002.

RECOMMENDATION: Staff respectfully recommends that the fee for vaccinations be maintained at \$7.75 and further requests the Board of Supervisors declare the holding of the county rabies clinic is for the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens to reduce the potential threat of rabies transmission in the area and authorize the County Rabies Clinic to be held on October 15, 2011.

VACO VOTING CREDENTIALS

The 2011 Annual Business Meeting of the Virginia Association of Counties will be held on Tuesday, November 15. Article VI of the VACo By-Laws states that each county shall designate a representative of its board of supervisors to cast its vote(s) at the Annual Business Meeting. However, if a member of the Board of supervisors cannot be present for this meeting, the Association’s By-Laws allow a county to designate a non-elected official from the county or a member of a board of supervisors from another county to cast a proxy vote(s) for the said county.

The Board appointed Richard E. Huff, II, County Administrator, to cast the votes on behalf of the Board during the November 15, 2011 Annual VACO Business Meeting.

(RESOLUTION #01-09-2011)

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors to approve the consent agenda items as presented with the following amendments:

- ❖ The Board will pull Waid Park Restroom/Concession Stand Bid Award from approval for further study of bids and
- ❖ Increase the rabies vaccination charge of \$7.75 to \$8.00 during the rabies clinic to be held on October 15, 2011.

MOTION BY: Russ Johnson

SECONDED BY: David Cundiff

VOTING ON THE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:

AYES: Mitchell, Thompson, Cundiff, Angell, Johnson, Thompson & Wagner

VDOT – TIMBERLAKE CROSSING

Brian Blevins, Resident Administrator, VDOT, presented the Board with the following resolution for their consideration:

Resolution R1 - Addition of New Subdivision Streets

The Board of Supervisors of Franklin County, in regular meeting on the 20th day of September, 2011, adopted the following:

Timberlake Crossing
Grimes Creek Lane – Route 1288
Mountain Cove Drive – Route 1289

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the street(s) described on the submitted Additions Form SR-5(A), fully incorporated herein by reference, are shown on plats recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Franklin County, and

WHEREAS, the Land Use Engineer for the Virginia Department of Transportation has advised this Board the street(s) meet the requirements established by the Subdivision Street Requirements of the Virginia Department of Transportation, and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, this Board requests the Virginia Department of Transportation to add the street(s) described on the submitted Additions Form SR-5(A) to the secondary system of state highways, pursuant to §33.1-229, Code of Virginia, and the Department's Subdivision Street Requirements, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, this Board guarantees a clear and unrestricted right-of-way, as described, and any necessary easements for cuts, fills and drainage, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Land Use Engineer for the Virginia Department of Transportation.

The following VDOT Form AM-4.3 is hereby submitted and incorporated as part of the governing body's resolution for changes in the secondary system of state highways.

Report of Changes in the Secondary System of State Highways

PROJECT/SUBDIVISION TIMBERLAKE CROSSING

Type Change to the Secondary System of State Highways: Addition the following additions to the Secondary System of State Highways, pursuant to the statutory provision or provisions cited, are hereby requested; the right of way for which, including additional easements for cuts, fills and drainage, as required, is hereby guaranteed:

Reason for Change: New subdivision street Pursuant
to Code of Virginia Statute: §33.1-229

Street Name and/or Route Number

Grimes Creek Lane, State Route Number 1288

Old Route Number: 0

- From: Route 677 To: Mountain Cove Drive, Rt 1289, a distance of: 0.49 miles. Recordation Reference: PB 876 PG 465

Right of Way width (feet) = 50

Street Name and/or Route Number

Mountain Cove Drive, State Route Number 1289

Old Route Number: 0

- From: Route 1288 To: Cul de sac, a distance of: 0.23 miles. Recordation Reference: PB 876 PG 465

Right of Way width (feet) = 50

(RESOLUTION #02-09-2011)

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors to approve the aforementioned resolution as presented.

MOTION BY: Ronnie Thompson

SECONDED BY: David Cundiff

VOTING ON THE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:

AYES: Mitchell, Thompson, Cundiff, Angell, Johnson, Thompson & Wagner

STATE ROUTE #1019/TRIPPLE CREEK ROAD/BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

Brian Blevins, Resident Administrator, VDOT, advised the Board the Salem District Structure and Bridge Office is moving forward with the design and approval process for the above referenced project. This project will replace the superstructure for the Route 1019 (Tripple Creek Road) bridge over the Route 220 Bypass in Franklin County. The narrow width of the existing bridge and abutments will not allow the staging of construction and maintenance of one lane of traffic for Tripple Creek Road. Therefore, the Department plans to pursue a temporary break in limited access for a right-in, right-out entrance onto Route 220 Bypass from Route 1007 (Treetop Road). This temporary entrance will allow residents on the west side of Route 220 Bypass to retain access while the existing bridge superstructure is removed and replaced. It is important to note that this more direct access to Route 220 will be temporary. A permanent at-grade entrance along limited access right-of-way is prohibited. Upon completion of the project, the guardrail and adjacent property will be returned to its current condition.

Among other items, the Department is required by the Federal Highway Administration to obtain written support for the break in limited access from Franklin County. This documentation may come in the form of a resolution, letter of support, or formal request. The design work for this project is scheduled to be completed in November 2011. Therefore, the recommendation and approval of a break in limited access is critical to the scope of work. As such, if the option of a Board of Supervisors resolution is preferred, it would be advantageous if this occurs at the next scheduled meeting on September 20, 2011. We are glad to meet with County staff and/or others as desired in advance of a Board of Supervisors meeting if this would be helpful. An aerial view of the structure depicting the approximate location of the right-in, right-out access has been provided for your reference.

The following is a brief summation of this project's specific location, scope of work, and the period of closure. All work zone traffic control for the detour will be performed in accordance with the Virginia Work Area Protection Manual (WAPM). We are soliciting local comments in an effort to limit the inconvenience to the traveling public while maintaining a safe and efficient work area. In addition to the limited access break concurrence, we respectfully request your response with any Agency/Public Service comments or concerns be provided.

STR# 6370 Bridge over Route 220 Bypass – Rte. 1019 – Tripple Creek Road

- Location 0.00 Miles Int. Rte. 1007; 1.30 Miles Int. Rte. 674
- 750 vehicles per day (Projected ADT 2027)
- Proposed detour length around work zone – N/A; Right-in, Right-out proposed
- Proposed road closure duration and use of right-in, right-out entrance on Route 220 – 3 Months

Existing bridge width – 12'-0", Proposed bridge width – 12'-0"

Please note that the proposed bridge width for this structure is less than would be constructed for a total bridge replacement project. During project development, we reviewed the crash history at the site to confirm that no known safety issues associated with the width are present. Given the crash history and low traffic count at this location as well as the expense required for a total replacement, we are proposing superstructure replacement only. If you have concerns regarding maintaining the existing bridge width at this location, please let me know.

The Board of Supervisors of Franklin County, in regular meeting on the 20th day of September, 2011, adopted the following:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Virginia Department of Transportation is planning a project (project # 1019-033-6370) to reconstruct the Route 1019, Tripple Creek Road, bridge superstructure, over Route 220 Bypass, in Franklin County; and

WHEREAS, the project serves a public need and is in the best interest of the citizens of Franklin County.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors of Franklin County, Virginia, supports the above-mentioned project (project #1019-033-6370) concurs with a temporary break in limited access, waiving of a public hearing, and supports the closure of the road during construction as long as an appropriate detour for traffic is in place.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Area Land Use Engineer of the Virginia Department of Transportation.

(RESOLUTION #03-09-2011)

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors to approve the aforementioned resolution as presented.

MOTION BY: David Cundiff

SECONDED BY: Ronnie Thompson

VOTING ON THE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:

AYES: Mitchell, Thompson, Cundiff, Angell, Johnson, Thompson & Wagner

VDOT 2012 SUPERSTRUCTURE/STRUCTURE REPLACEMENTS

Brian Blevins, VDOT, Resident Administrator, shared with the

Salem District Structure and Bridge is preparing a contract to replace bridge superstructures along various routes in Franklin County. The general scope of work for these projects includes superstructure removal and replacement, approach roadway paving and installation of approach guardrail. Please review the information below and as attached regarding the planned work locations for replacements that are planned to begin in March 2012 and be completed by July 2013. The following is a brief summary of each project's unique conditions, specific locations, scope of work, and the proposed detour length and/or period of closure. All work zone traffic control including detours as applicable will be performed in accordance with the Virginia Work Area Protection Manual (WAPM). We are soliciting local comments in an effort to limit the inconvenience to the traveling public while maintaining a safe and efficient work area. We respectfully request that any Agency/Public Service comments or concerns be provided back to this office by August 24, 2011 in order to finalize the priority listing and contractor schedule.

Please note that the proposed bridge width for structure number 6489 is less than 20 feet which would typically be constructed for a total bridge replacement project. During project development, we reviewed the crash history at the site to confirm that no known safety issues associated with the width are present. Given the crash history and low traffic count at this location as well as the expense required for a total replacement, we are moving forward with a superstructure replacement. If you have concerns regarding maintaining the existing bridge width at this location, please let me know.

- **STR# 6030 Bridge over Beards Creek - Rte. 623 – Fairy Stone Park Road**
 - o Located 0.6 mi to Rte. 788 – Thompson Ridge Rd. & 1.5 mi from Rte. 605 – Henry Rd.
 - o 365 vehicles per day (Projected 2027 ADT)
 - o Proposed Detour Length around work zone – Less than 5 miles. (Please see attachment)
 - o Proposed road closure duration – 2 weeks (M 9am to following F 4pm)
 - o Existing Bridge Width – 22'-8", Proposed Bridge Width – 22'-8"
- **STR# 6489 Bridge over Story Creek - Rte. 864 – Old Ferrum Road**
 - o Located 0.02 mi to Rte.40 – Franklin St. & 0.3 mi Rte. 623 – Union Rd.
 - o 300 vehicles per day (Projected 2027 ADT)
 - o Proposed Detour Length around work zone – 1 mile (Please see attachment)
 - o Proposed road closure duration – 4 weeks (M 9am to following F 4pm)
 - o Existing Bridge Width – 19'-4", Proposed Bridge Width – 19'-4"
- **STR# 7899 Bridge over Branck Maggodee Creek – White Oak Road**
 - o Located 1.2 mi to Rte.684 - Boones Mill Rd. & 1.4 mi Rte. 687 – Alean Rd.
 - o 165 vehicles per day (Projected 2027 ADT)
 - o Proposed Detour Length around work zone – Less than 5 miles. (Please see attachment)
 - o Proposed road closure duration – 2 weeks (M 9am to following F 4pm)
 - o Existing Bridge Width – 19', Proposed Bridge Width – 19'

**THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, IN REGULAR MEETING
ON THE 20TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2011, ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING:
RESOLUTION**

WHEREAS, the Virginia Department of Transportation is planning a project (project # BR02-962-087, B609, B637-B643) to reconstruct the Route 686, White Oak Road, bridge superstructure,

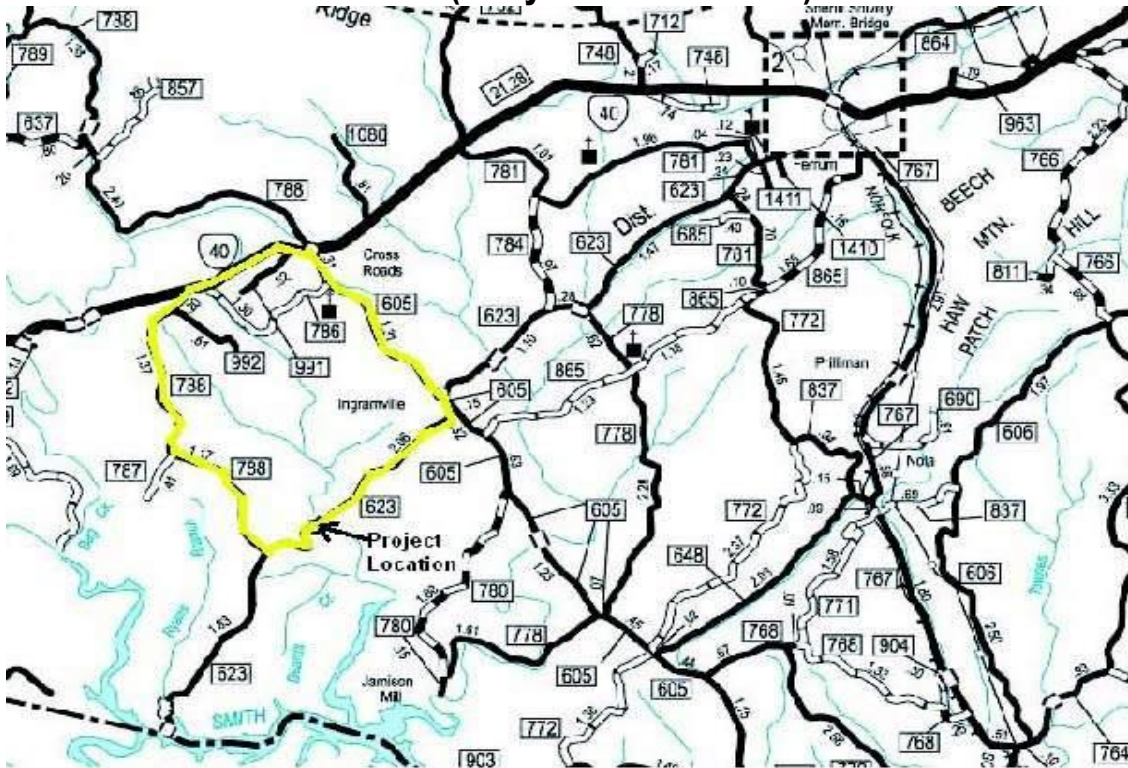
over Maggodee Creek, in Franklin County and (project # BR02-962-095,B610) to reconstruct the Route 623, Fairy Stone Park Road, bridge superstructure, over Beards Creek, and Route 864, Old Ferrum Road, bridge superstructure, over Story Creek in Franklin County; and

WHEREAS, the project serves a public need and is in the best interest of the citizens of Franklin County.

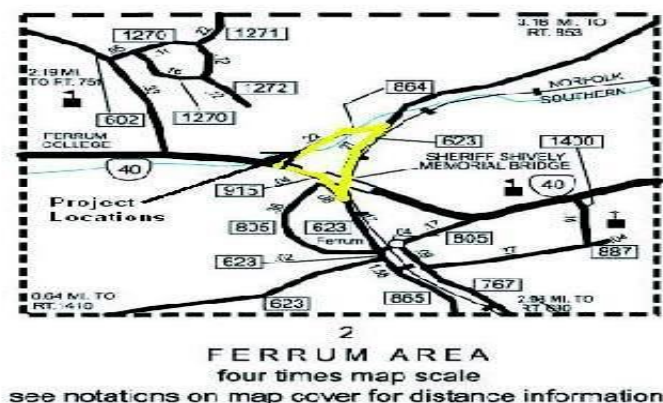
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors of Franklin County, Virginia, supports the above mentioned project (project # BR02-962-087, B609, B637-B643), and (project # BR02-962-095, B610) concurs with waiving a public hearing, and supports closure of the road during construction so long as the road is closed to traffic no longer than four weeks for route 864 and two weeks for route(s) 623 (Fairly Stone Park Rd.) and 686 (White Oak Rd.), and an appropriate detour for traffic is in place.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Area Land Use Engineer of the Virginia Department of Transportation.

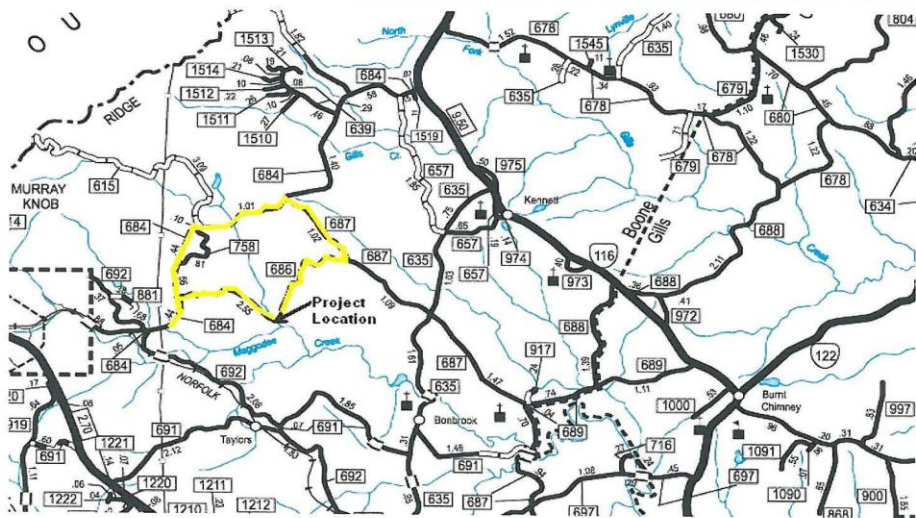
Route 623 (Fairy Stone Park Rd.) – Detour 5.6 miles



Route 864 (Old Ferrum Rd.) – Detour 0.8 miles



Route 686 (White Oak Rd.) – Detour 5.6 miles



(RESOLUTION #04-09-2011)

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors to adopt the following resolution a presented for State. Routes 686, 623 & 864:

WHEREAS, the Virginia Department of Transportation is planning a project (project # BR02-962-087, B609, B637-B643) to reconstruct the Route 686, White Oak Road, bridge superstructure, over Maggodee Creek, in Franklin County and (project # BR02-962-095,B610) to reconstruct the Route 623, Fairy Stone Park Road, bridge superstructure, over Beards Creek, and Route 864, Old Ferrum Road, bridge superstructure, over Story Creek in Franklin County; and

WHEREAS, the project serves a public need and is in the best interest of the citizens of Franklin County.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors of Franklin County, Virginia, supports the above mentioned project (project # BR02-962-087, B609, B637-B643), and (project # BR02-962-095, B610) concurs with waiving a public hearing, and supports closure of the road during construction so long as the road is closed to traffic no longer than four weeks for route 864 and two weeks for route(s) 623 (Fairy Stone Park Rd.) and 686 (White Oak Rd.), and an appropriate detour for traffic is in place.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Area Land Use Engineer of the Virginia Department of Transportation.

MOTION BY: Bobby Thompson
SECONDED BY: Leland Mitchell
VOTING ON THE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:
AYES: Mitchell, Thompson, Cundiff, Angell, Johnson, Thompson & Wagner

BUILDING CODE APPEALS BOARD

Peter Ahrens, Building Official, stated that the Building Department is required to provide a Local Board of Building Code Appeals to the public. (USBC section 119.1) The LBBCA membership shall consist of at least five members in accordance with USBC 119.2. An owner of a building or structure, the owner’s agent or any other person involved in the design or construction of a building or structure may appeal a decision of the building official concerning the application of the USBC to such building or structure and may also appeal a refusal by the building official to grant a modification to the provisions of the USBC pertaining to such building or structure.

An LBBCA with seven members was established in 1998 to meet the state requirements set forth in the building code. Staff contacted each existing member and found each member desires to remain on the board with the following exception. One member is disqualified from membership

due to his employment by Franklin County. The remaining six members meet the requirements as set forth in USBC 119.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully requests approval of the proposed Local Board of Building Code Appeals with six members in good standing.

Proposed Local Board of Building Code Appeals:

- 1. *Barry Hall* – *Architect,*
- 2. *Eddie Fort* – *Property Manager*
- 3. *Richard Shively* – *Class A Contractor*
- 4. *Roger Jamison* – *Class A Contractor*
- 5. *Walter Harper* – *Class A Contractor*
- 6. *Robert Flynn* – *Class A Contractor*

**SECTION 119
APPEALS**

119.1 Establishment of appeals board. In accordance with Section 36-105 of the Code of Virginia, there shall be established within each local building department a LBBCA. Whenever a county or a municipality does not have such a LBBCA, the local governing body shall enter into an agreement with the local governing body of another county or municipality or with some other agency, or a state agency approved by DHCD for such appeals resulting therefrom. Fees may be levied by the local governing body in order to defray the cost of such appeals. In addition, as an authorization in

this code, separate LBBCAs may be established to hear appeals of different enforcement areas such as electrical, plumbing or mechanical requirements. Each such LBBCA shall comply with the requirements of this section.

119.2 Membership of board. The LBBCA shall consist of at least five members appointed by the locality for a specific term of office established by written policy. Alternate members may be appointed to serve in the absence of any regular members and as such, shall have the full power and authority of the regular members. Regular and alternate members may be reappointed. Written records of current membership, including a record of the current chairman and secretary shall be maintained in the office of the locality. In order to provide continuity, the terms of the members may be of different length so that less than half will expire in any one-year period.

119.3 Officers and qualifications of members. The LBBCA shall annually select one of its regular members to serve as chairman. When the chairman is not present at an appeal hearing, the members present shall select an acting chairman. The locality or the chief executive officer of the locality shall appoint a secretary to the LBBCA to maintain a detailed record of all proceedings. Members of the LBBCA shall be selected by the locality on the basis of their ability to render fair and competent decisions regarding application of the USBC and shall to the extent possible, represent different occupational or professional fields relating to the construction industry. At least one member should be an experienced builder; at least one member should be an RDP, and at least one member should be an experienced property manager. Employees or officials of the locality shall not serve as members of the LBBCA.

(RESOLUTION #05-09-2011)

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors to appoint the aforementioned listing for the Franklin County Board of Building Code Appeals.

MOTION BY: Wayne Angell
SECONDED BY: Russ Johnson
VOTING ON THE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:
AYES: Mitchell, Thompson, Cundiff, Angell, Johnson, Thompson & Wagner

SCHOOL BOARD FUNDING

Russ Johnson, Gills Creek District, gave the following PowerPoint presentation as follows:

Whose money are we talking about?

**I believe that we are talking about
the people's money**

About six years ago the Board authorized a random audit of organizations that were funded with County money at the level of \$10,000 or more.

We found “concerns” that needed to be addressed.

**Knowing what happens to the
money we allocate is an important
aspect of our responsibilities.**

Because we have a Board of Education,
does that mean that after we fund them
we no longer have a responsibility?

**I believe the answer to that
question is “NO”**

The Franklin County Public Schools budget is a commitment to our citizens, in the sense that it is **proposed** by the schools, **reviewed** by the public and **approved** by the Board of Supervisors.

It establishes both what is important and how taxpayer funds are to be spent.

Once funded by the Board of Supervisors, the School Board is obligated to follow the approved budget; as required by Franklin County Public Schools Policies and Regulations.

- SECTION D: Fiscal Management -- Budget Preparation and Approval Regulations; BUDGET ADMINISTRATION “**The budget shall be considered as a controlled spending plan for the fiscal year.**”
- Significant planned deviations from the approved budget should be approved by the school board in a public meeting.
- The School Superintendent has authority to move money **within** a category, only the School Board has the authority to move money **between** categories.

In the school year ending June 30th (FY2010-11), the schools spent **\$1.6 million** on technology hardware and software (computers and the like) that was not in the budget; **\$900,000** on materials and supplies that were not in the budget; **\$233,000** on purchased services that were not in the budget; and **\$236,000** on buses and vehicles that were not in the budget.

Most of this spending occurred in the last three months of the school year, and there is no evidence that the School Board authorized these out-of-cycle expenditures.

Superintendent Lackey recently stated that the schools always spend more in the last quarter. A review of the spending patterns during the previous six years shows last year was an anomaly—the **last quarter** spending was approximately **\$3M** higher than previous quarters. In the two years previous, spending in the last quarter was significantly less, and between 2005-06 and 2007-08 spending in the last quarter essentially was equal to other quarters.

Spending during the last quarter was not typical of past last quarter expenditure patterns.

Superintendent Lackey says that taking back funds will cost 30 jobs. In another interview he gave, it was 50 jobs.

Certainly Superintendent Lackey does not pay salary expenses out of supplies!

Superintendent Lackey maintains that the money spent had been budgeted in an earlier year but schools had not used it because of pending budget cuts. **“We stopped spending for technology and supplies and carried over the dollars when we didn't get cut by the state or locality. Two years ago put us behind the eight ball. There were things we didn't purchase”**

- A review of previous budgets show the schools over the past three years **exceeded** their technology budgets.
- In 2008-09 the schools spent **\$3.2M** on technology or **\$900K** more than what was authorized.
- In 2009-10 the schools spent **\$2.9M** on technology or **\$600K** more than what was budgeted.
- In 2010-11 the schools spent **\$4.2M** on technology or **\$1.6M** more than what was budgeted.
- Budgets are authorized **annually**.
- If these items were not purchased two years ago, they were not authorized or budgeted last year.

Account Name	CYTD Revised Budget 31May2011	Cost at Complete	(Over) Under	2011-2012 Request	Amount to Reduce 2011-12 Budget
Instruction Contracted / Purchased Services (-3000)	901,653	1,100,859	(199,206)	837,780	199,206
Instructional Materials & Supplies	1,620,607	2,006,649	(386,042)	860,526	
Administration Supplies	28,950	16,212	12,738	21,862	
Transport Supplies	13,029	11,668	1,361	12,746	
O&M Supplies	246,987	278,609	(31,622)	417,193	
Total Materials & Supplies (-6013)	1,909,573	2,313,138	(403,565)	1,312,327	403,565
Instruction SW	185,242	345,156	(159,914)	205,932	
Admin SW	10,200	10,350	(150)	10,200	
Transport SW	0	0	0	0	
O&M SW	0	1,497	(1,497)	0	
Total Software (-6040)	195,442	357,003	(161,561)	216,132	161,561
Instructional Capital	338,587	778,846	(440,259)	829,061	
Admin Capital	5,122	11,407	(6,285)	6,500	
Transport Capital	728,690	1,009,242	(280,552)	110,000	
O&M Capital	42,107	163,856	(121,749)	30,760	
Total Capital (-8100 & 8200)	1,114,506	1,963,351	(848,845)	976,321	848,845
Instruction Technology	709,657	1,888,191	(1,178,534)	635,193	
Admin Tech	0	6,776	(6,776)	0	
Transport Tech	0	2,425	(2,425)	0	
O&M Tech	0	15,905	(15,905)	0	
Total Technology (-8300 & 8400)	709,657	1,913,297	(1,203,640)	635,193	635,193
Total 2011-12 Budget Reduction					2,248,369

Motion

The motion that I sent to you was to Hold – Back the 2.2 million in funds, putting the funds in the General Fund, and then dealing with School requests as they occur.

My new motion is to not approve carry-over funds up to \$918,000 - County money – as they are presented for carryover, and put that amount in the General Fund for use as the Board sees fit.

REQUEST FOR FUNDING FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF SCHOOL BUSES IN FY’ 2011-12
Mr. Lee Cheatham, Director of Business and Finance, School Division, made the following request:

Mr. Cheatham stated we had proposed purchasing 14 replacement school buses in our budget for FY' 2011-12. We were able to purchase 1 regular and 2 special education buses in Spring 2011. Accordingly, we will still need to purchase 9 regular and 2 special education replacement buses in Fall 2011. The finances could be as follows:

Revenues:	
County Capital Budget for School Buses	\$340,000
Energy Funds Carryover	418,128
Land Acquisition Funds Carryover	50,000
Textbook Funds Carryover	73,065
Carryover from 2010-11 School Budget	<u>75,882</u>
Total Revenues	<u>\$957,075</u>
Expenditures:	
9 Regular Replacement School Buses (9 x \$90,825 = \$817,425)	\$817,425
2 Special Education Replacement Buses (2 x \$69,825 = \$139,650)	<u>139,650</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>\$957,075</u>

The Board of Supervisors recently requested County staff to review all additional appropriation requests from the Franklin County Public Schools.

County and School Finance staff have agreed that there is approximately \$914,000 remaining in local school funds for the past fiscal year (10-11). Included in this total is the energy funds carryover of \$418,128 and funds for future land acquisition of \$50,000. Also included is the balance of unused textbook funds of \$73,065 and \$91,992 remaining from the School cost of living payment. This \$914,000 represents approximately 3% of the total local funds appropriated to the Schools.

The Schools have proposed using the above mentioned funds along with \$262,486 of additional local carryover and the \$340,000 included in the County's Capital fund for two additional appropriation requests. The first request is to purchase 9 replacement regular school buses and 2 Special Education replacement school buses for a total cost of \$957,075. These purchases will complete the bus replacement cycle for FY'11-12 and will also keep the County up to date on the overall bus replacement schedule.

The second request is for an additional \$278,596 to be set aside to help buffer anticipated revenue loss in the FY'12-13 School Budget.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully requests the Board's approval of the attached appropriation requests from the Schools. Staff would also request that the contingency proposal of \$278,596 for FY'12-13 be held in the County's general fund for future appropriation to the Schools. If the reserve were to be needed, the Schools would make the request to the Board of Supervisors at that time.

General discussion ensued.

(RESOLUTION #06-09-2011)

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors to deny the Replacement of School Buses in FY' 2011-2012 as presented.

MOTION BY: Ronnie Thompson
SECONDED BY: Russ Johnson

A SUBSTITUTE MOTION WAS MADE TO TABLE THE REQUEST UNTIL FURTHER INFORMATION IS FORWARDED TO THE BOARD.

SUBSTITUTE MOTION BY: Bobby Thompson
SUBSTITUTE SECONDED BY: Leland Mitchell

AMENDMENT TO THE SUBSTITUTE MOTION IS TO TABLE THE REQUEST FOR 60 DAYS (NOVEMBER 15, 2011 MEETING)

AMENDMENT TO SUBSTITUTE MOTION BY: Ronnie Thompson
SUBSTITUTE MOTION SECOND BY: David Cundiff
VOTING ON THE AMENDED SUBSTITUTE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:
AYES: Mitchell, Thompson, Cundiff, Angell, Johnson, Thompson & Wagner

FY’ 2012-2013 SCHOOL BUDGET CONTINGENCIES RESERVE

Lee Cheatham, Director of Business & Finance, School Division made the following request:
I am writing to respectfully request that the Franklin County Board of Supervisor’s consider approving a reserve for 2012-13 School Budget contingencies as follows:

Proposed Revenues:

1.	Local Carryover from 2009-10 (\$546,705 less \$454,713 COLP = \$91,992)	\$ 91,992
2.	Less Carryover Proposed for School Bus Purchases	(75,882)
3.	Local Carryover from 2010-11	<u>262,486</u>
	Total Proposed Revenues	\$ <u>278,596</u>

Proposed Reserve:

1.	Reserve for Contingencies for the 2012-13 School Budget	\$ <u>278,596</u>
	Total Proposed Reserve	\$ <u>278,596</u>

The Board of Supervisors recently requested County staff to review all additional appropriation requests from the Franklin County Public Schools.

County and School Finance staff have agreed that there is approximately \$914,000 remaining in local school funds for the past fiscal year (10-11). Included in this total is the energy funds carryover of \$418,128 and funds for future land acquisition of \$50,000. Also included is the balance of unused textbook funds of \$73,065 and \$91,992 remaining from the School cost of living payment. This \$914,000 represents approximately 3% of the total local funds appropriated to the Schools.

The Schools have proposed using the above mentioned funds along with \$262,486 of additional local carryover and the \$340,000 included in the County’s Capital fund for two additional appropriation requests. The first request is to purchase 9 replacement regular school buses and 2 Special Education replacement school buses for a total cost of \$957,075. These purchases will complete the bus replacement cycle for FY11-12 and will also keep the County up to date on the overall bus replacement schedule.

The second request is for an additional \$278,596 to be set aside to help buffer anticipated revenue loss in the FY12-13 School Budget.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully requests the Board’s approval of the attached appropriation requests from the Schools. Staff would also request that the contingency proposal of \$278,596 for FY12-13 be held in the County’s general fund for future appropriation to the Schools. If the reserve were to be needed, the Schools would make the request to the Board of Supervisors at that time.

(RESOLUTION #07-09-2011)

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors to table the request for 60 days until the November 15, 2011 meeting.

MOTION BY: Wayne Angell
SECONDED BY: David Cundiff
VOTING ON THE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:
AYES: Mitchell, Thompson, Cundiff, Angell, Johnson, Thompson & Wagner

The Franklin County Public Schools staff presented the following review of year-end carryovers & expenditures addressing previous questions from the Board of Supervisors as follows:

REVIEW OF YEAR-END CARRYOVERS & EXPENDITURES
FY’ 2010-2011 School Budget Follow Up Questions

1. Of the Schools' FY10-11 year-end balance, please break down into grant funds, restricted funds (please label each), and undesignated funds.
ANSWER: Please see Attachment I.
2. Please do the same breakdown for FY09-10 year-end balances.
ANSWER: This particular breakdown for 2009-10 is not readily available since we were not using the County's budgeting system at that time.
3. What was the general philosophy used in deciding to spend additional funds?
ANSWER: The general philosophy used in deciding to spend available funds was to meet the identified needs (according to previously identified priorities, goals and plans) established through administrative and district office recommendations and School Board approval.
4. Explain the rationale for the items that were selected.
ANSWER: The needs of the School Division are reviewed on a monthly, yearly and multi-year basis by supervisors, administrators and the superintendent. They are presented, reviewed and approved by the School Board. Priorities and initiatives are identified on both a long-term and short-term basis. Additional needs become priorities on an immediate basis as they occur.
5. Did any of this spending replace normal spending at the beginning of a new budget year?
ANSWER: No, not that we are aware of.
6. Will all the School supplies, etc. that were purchased in June hold the Schools for all of 11-12 and can we reduce those supply accounts by \$2-3 million in FY11-12? The \$2-3 million would be placed in a contingency to help offset the reassessment decline in property values and to buffer future tax increases from decreased property values.
ANSWER: Each year we purchase instructional and custodial supplies in the Spring. The bids are awarded in April and May, purchases are made in April, May and June and delivered to the Purchasing Warehouse. They are then delivered to the schools in July and August. This is a customary annual practice that assures that we will be ready for schools to open each August. This procedure has been followed for many years.

The annual budget for instructional and custodial supplies is much less than the \$2-3 million cited above. The actual budgets are about \$890,577 and \$193,610. These supplies could take us through some of 2011-12 but if we did not again start replacing them in April, May and June 2012 then we would not be ready over the summer for schools opening in August 2012 through June 2013. Timely delivery from the vendors to us and then from us to the schools would be jeopardized. Some of the expenditures were also made to meet the month-to-month need for supplies. Some of the instructional supply and custodial budgets are for supplies that are purchased each month to meet school needs.
7. Who made the decision to spend the additional funds--was the School Board involved before the decision was made to buy the extra items that were in excess of budgeted line items?
ANSWER: The Division Superintendent, his Finance Director and his Administrators were involved in making spending decisions. The Superintendent is employed by the School Board as the chief operating officer of the School Division. He has the charge to effectively use the financial resources that are provided and to operate an educational institution in an efficient and competent manner. The Division Superintendent had informed the School Board that expenditures would be made to meet the needs of the School Division. The School Board gave the approval in the Spring for funds from different categories to be used to provide for cuts from the previous year and to achieve priorities previously established. School Board Members review and approve a listing of invoices to be paid each month

8. What is the bus replacement situation? How many have been bought, how many are still needed?

ANSWER: We had planned to buy 14 replacement school buses in 2011-12, if funds were available. We estimate that we saved approximately \$12,080 by purchasing three replacement school buses in the Spring instead of the Fall. This has been done frequently in the past and has saved the district and County many thousands of dollars. We plan to order the remaining eleven buses on September 21, 2011, if the funds are appropriated. Please see Attachment II.

9. On at least two occasions in public meetings, it has been stated that carry-over funds cannot even be projected until October. Since there appears to be some comfort level in spending substantial funds prior to June 30, has our ability to do projections improved? At one point in late spring, the carryover was a \$300,000 guesstimate--what was that based on?

ANSWER: We are able to make academic carryover fund estimates (\$300,000-\$500,000) but pure accuracy is difficult due to the complexity and size of the School Division. Accounts payable, accounts receivable and grant reimbursements must also be taken into account. An estimate can be made but a lot can take place between early March and the end of June.

10. At the end of March, **excluding** cafeteria funds and grant funds, the average spending pattern was on track for a \$3.6 million year-end balance. The prediction given at that time was \$300-500,000. Why the large discrepancy? Given the seriousness of the FY12-13 budget, should a reserve have been established to try to buffer against further staff reductions?

ANSWER: A \$3.6 million year-end balance was not our estimate. Perhaps the two Boards could have agreed to establish some amount of reserve for 2012-13. The Superintendent clearly stated in a January Joint Board Meeting that school system expenditures would significantly increase in the Spring to purchase equipment, supplies, technology, contracts, capital priorities, etc. that were eliminated or reduced from the previous year's spending due to threats of mid-year State and local cuts. Might there be any interest in trying to establish a reserve from the 2011-12 budget for 2012-13? Does the County plan to save funds from its 2011-12 budget to use in 2012-13?

11. The money that was transferred to cover budgets such as technology that were exceeded came from recurring funds. Can those same funds be counted on for other purposes in the current year and in FY 12-13?

ANSWER: Some of the underruns were reduced when the 2011-12 budget was prepared. We are going to absorb an increase in employee health insurance premiums which are estimated to total \$345,600 for 2011-12. Annual premiums for each of our full-time employees would have increased by a range of \$353.30 to \$831.00, if some relief were not provided. When the 2012-13 school budget is prepared each budget line item will again be evaluated and reduced where deemed possible. Both Boards could agree to make conscious and planned efforts to save funds from their 2011-12 budgets to be used in 2012-13. Perhaps what is needed is a general agreement by all parties to make such a good-faith effort and contingency accounts approved for Franklin County Public Schools.

12. How are we doing with current fuel prices compared to the FY11-12 budgeted amount of \$2.93 for gas and \$3.23 for diesel?

ANSWER: The 2011-12 school budget included \$2.94 per gallon for gasoline and \$3.23 for diesel. The cost of gasoline has recently ranged from a low of \$2.80 to a high of \$3.07 with \$2.99 being the cost as of 9/1/11. The cost of diesel fuel has recently ranged from a low of \$3.00 to a high of \$3.34 with \$3.21 being the cost as of 9/1/11. Accordingly, we are running pretty close to our budgeted cost for 2011-12, so far. We are comfortable enough right now to recommend that the energy funds carryover from 2009-10 and 2010-11 totaling \$418,128 be used for the purchase of replacement school buses in 2011-12. This will be formally requested on September 20, 2011.

13. Please provide some insight into why there was \$1.8 million left in personnel accounts, not including benefits at year end (some of which was used to offset overages in technology accounts). Can that money be redirected in the current year as it repeats?

ANSWER: Some of these underrun amounts were from Federal grants and school food accounts. In some cases, we were able to employ new teachers at a lesser cost in the July – August 2010 period than was originally estimated in January 2010, when the 2010-11 budget was being prepared. Some of the underruns were reduced when the 2011-12 budget was prepared. We are also going to absorb an increase in employee health insurance premiums which are estimated to total \$345,600 for 2011-12. We will be better able to answer this question in mid-November after we have run the September and October 2011 payrolls. If there are underruns then perhaps some of these funds can be set aside for 2012-13 if there is joint Board agreement.

14. From April through June of this year, what items were purchased that were not in the original FY2010 – 11 school budget? Were these purchases authorized? If yes, by whom and how?

ANSWER: Please see Attachment III for a listing of many items that were purchased during the period. Many of these items were included in the budget, but some were not. Many purchases were included in the previous year's budget but were cut mid-year. These purchases were authorized by either the Division Superintendent or his Administrators. Needs were analyzed and expenditure decisions were made based upon identified needs.

15. What items were purchased from April through June of this year that made up for items not bought two years ago? Were these purchases authorized? If yes, by whom and how?

ANSWER: Approximately one-half of the attached list (Attachment III) helps Franklin County Public Schools make up from mid-year reductions lost from two years ago. Most, if not all, were approved two years ago.

16. In June, an "adjustment" was made to the budget:
- What was "adjusted"?
 - Why was an adjustment needed?
 - How was the adjustment requested, approved, and documented?
 - Who approved the June adjustment?

ANSWER: Bill Brush had recommended to us in Spring 2011 that we make sure that we had entered all of our grant carryovers, fiscal agent regional adult education program revenues and other local funds carryovers, that had been already approved by the School Board and the Franklin County Board of Supervisors. Lee E. Cheatham approved entering the adjustments and Vincent Copenhaver was aware of the entries too. We were behind in making the entries. This year we have already made all entries for additional items approved for 2011-12. We will strive to be more current with these budget entries in 2011-12 and thereafter.

17. The superintendent maintains that the money spent had been budgeted in an earlier year but schools had not used it because of pending budget cuts. Since school budgets are developed and authorized annually, is the Superintendent's explanation even relevant?

ANSWER: The Division Superintendent, with School Board approval, had frozen all non-essential spending in January 2009 through June 30, 2010, due to State and local budget funding uncertainties during 2009-10. It would have been difficult to unfreeze spending in mid-April even though many of the major uncertainties had been reduced. During this period, some needs were deferred. Relevancy is sometimes a matter of opinion.

18. How much local money has been spent where federal Title monies could have been used?
- ANSWER:** We are not aware of any local money being spent instead of Federal funds being spent. Federal grants are restricted to particular purposes such as providing

additional education in the areas of low income, at-risk or special education students. Title I is even restricted to elementary schools designated as Title I. These funds must be spent with comparability and proportionality based upon the number of students at these schools and their families’ socio-economic factors. Also these funds cannot be used to supplant local funds.

19. What is the current FTE count for FY11-12?
ANSWER: An FTE count has not yet been made for 2011-12.
20. What was the purpose of the large expenditures in excess of budget in the last quarter for the following accounts: Were these expenditures authorized? How and by whom?

Account Number	Account Name
Instruction & Technology	
Elementary	
0602-110-1000-3000	CONTRACTED SERVICES - ELEMENTARY SCHS
0602-110-1000-6013	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES - ELEMENTARY
0602-110-1500-6013	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES - TITLE I
0602-110-5100-1621	TEACHER SUPPLEMENTS ELEMENTARY
0602-110-8100-XXXX	TECHNOLOGY CLASSROOM
0602-131-1000-XXXX	IMPROVEMENT OF INSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES
Secondary	
0603-110-1000-6013	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES - SECONDARY
0603-110-3000-3000	PURCHASED SERVICES-VOCATIONAL (SEC)
0603-110-5100-1621	TEACHER SUPPLEMENTS SECONDARY
0603-110-8100-XXXX	TECHNOLOGY CLASSROOM
Pre-K	
0609-110-8800-6013	MATERIALS & SUPPLIES--AT RISK PRESCHOOL
0609-110-8800-8200	CAPITAL OUTLAY - ADD.
0609-131-8200-XXXX	TITLES 8200: IMPROVEMENT OF INSTR-DIRECTORS

ANSWER: This question has mainly been answered in the answers to the previous questions. Relative to teacher supplements for elementary and secondary, payments are made mainly in December, March and June. Some teachers are contracted to perform additional after-hours-services for academics and athletics. Also payments for unused vacation days and sick leave at retirement are initially charged here. Also, employees receive \$35 per day for any unused sick leave days that exceed the annual carryover limit, as an incentive for not using their sick leave.

ATTACHMENT I

Franklin County Public Schools

Unspent Budget Funds Analysis

August 17, 2011

Unspent School Budget Balance at 6/30/11 – Cash Basis

\$2,853,600

Unspent Budget Funds:

Title I – Elementary	\$ 439,096
Title VI-B – Elementary	61,815
Title VI-B – Secondary	620,594
Title I – Preschool	54,418
Adult Education – Regional Program	151,720
School Food Services	813,985

Purchase of Sites – Land Funds	50,000
Energy Funds	418,128
Other Budget Categories – Net	<u>243,844</u>
Total	<u>\$2,853,600</u>

ATTACHMENT II

We had proposed purchasing 14 replacement school buses in our budget for 2011-12. We were able to purchase 1 regular and 2 special education buses in Spring 2011. Accordingly, we will still need to purchase 9 regular and 2 special education replacement buses in Fall 2011. The finances could be as follows:

Revenues:	
County Capital Budget for School Buses	\$340,000
Energy Funds Carryover	418,128
Land Acquisition Funds Carryover	50,000
Textbook Funds Carryover	73,065
Carryover from 2010-11 School Budget	<u>75,882</u>
Total Revenues	<u>\$957,075</u>
Expenditures:	
9 Regular Replacement School Buses (9 x \$90,825 = \$817,425)	\$817,425
2 Special Education Replacement Buses (2 x \$69,825 = \$139,650)	<u>139,650</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>\$957,075</u>

ATTACHMENT III

Franklin County Public Schools

Points of Clarification

1. At no time in 2010-11 was \$10 million ever budgeted for school supplies. The budget included \$835,915 for instructional materials and supplies. This fact has been known yet some people continue to use the erroneous \$10 million figure.
2. There was no stockpiling of food in 2010-11 as has been suggested. Each June we process invoices for payment at least two times (paying any invoice only once) so school food service bills get caught up in June.
3. We estimate that we saved approximately \$12,080 by purchasing three replacement school buses in the Spring instead of the Fall.
4. Each year we purchase instructional and custodial supplies in the Spring. The bids are awarded in April and May, purchases are made in April, May and June and delivered to the Purchasing Warehouse and then they are delivered to the schools in July and August. This is a customary annual practice and it is needed in order for us to be ready for schools to open each August. This procedure has been followed for many years.
5. Each Spring we have customarily filled our gasoline, diesel, propane and fuel oil tanks. Prices for fuel oil and propane are usually lower during this period than during the late Fall or early Winter. This procedure has been followed for many years.
6. Franklin County Public Schools has not gone on a shopping spree as some have stated. Expenditures have been made for items that were needed.
7. There was never going to be \$6 million in discretionary local taxpayers funds left over at the end of 2011-12, as has been stated by some people. Much of the funds that will be left over consists primarily of unspent Federal grant funds and school food service

funds that are subject to restricted usages. These funds, generally, cannot be used to replace local taxpayer funds but instead must be spent for specific purposes.

- 8. Detailed expenditure information is made available each month to each School Board Member for review and approval.

Franklin County Public Schools
Certain School Division Expenditures
4/1/11 to 6/30/11
8/25/11

2 Special Education Buses and 1 Regular Bus (Saved an estimated \$12,080)	\$218,395
Aerial Work Platform for Maintenance	7,996
Building Addition at Bus Garage	12,203
2 Larger Lifts for Bus Garage & Moving 1 Old Lift to Bay	39,000
Science Lab Equipment, Furniture & Fixtures for FCHS	78,038
Water Storage Tank, Pumps & Small Building – Snow Creek	77,050
Upgrade Electrical Switchboard – Snow Creek	4,500
Upgraded Water System Design – Henry	10,225
Success for All Contracts, Textbooks & Supplies For Dudley, Snow Creek & Windy Gap	186,450
Pulper – Glade Hill Cannery	15,882
BFMS East & West Libraries – Kindles & Tradebooks	12,866
Elementary School Libraries – Books, Materials & Equipment	23,408
Server & Core Switch for WAN & Internet Purposes	85,456
Replacement Network Switches for Schools	75,000
Infosnap Software for School Registration	22,062
5 Interior Security Cameras – Henry	1,500
Outdoor Awning/Picnic Shelter – Henry (To be matched by \$7,500 from PTO)	18,500
Termite Treatment – Callaway, Dudley & BFMS West	12,492
Renovations/Maintenance of Sand Filter Septic Treatment System at Callaway	39,368
1 Oil Filter Crusher – Bus Garage	2,493
Replace Copier – Snow Creek	4,877
Archery in Schools Competition – FCHS	1,000

FCHS/BFMS Athletics:	
Pole Vault Pit Package – FCHS	11,000
Wrestling Mats – BFMS	12,850
Weightroom Equipment – FCHS	10,630
Athletic Training Equipment – BFMS/FCHS	7,570
Copier – FCHS	3,200
Lawnmowers – BFMS & FCHS	18,000
CTSO Competition Travel – Career & Technical Students – FCHS	4,500
Replacement of Cloth Covers on Auditorium Seating – FCHS	16,725
Painting & Carpeting – FCHS Auditorium	12,658
Advanced Placement Testing – FCHS	4,531
Replacement of 2 Copiers – Glade Hill	7,282
Replacement of Countertop & Base Cabinets – Callaway	4,680
School Supplies – Elementary – Title I Grant	88,491
School Supplies – Title VI-B	12,576
Heating Fuel – Fuel Oil & Propane – March, April & Top-Off	201,538
Diesel Fuel – March, April, May, June & Top-Off	346,783
Bus & Other Vehicle Parts	105,391
Maintenance Materials & Supplies for Buildings & Grounds	80,896
Special Education Regional Tuition	17,019
50 Laptop Computers & 2 Carts	52,080
50 PC Computers	40,259
12 ActivBoards	65,688
20 Laptops for Homebound Program	18,494
Sound Enhancement Systems, iPods, Flip Cameras, Computers, Printers, iPads, Activboards, Discovery Education & Laptop Cart for Boones Mill, Burnt Chimney, Dudley, Lee M. Waid, Rocky Mount, Snow Creek, Windy Gap, CATCE, BFMS & FCHS	154,965
Sound Enhancement Systems – Henry	16,627
Replacement of 4 th & 5 th Grade Computers – Rotation	192,000
Replacement of 4 th & 5 th Grade Printers – Rotation	54,000
30 iPads & Cart – Lee M. Waid	18,740
30 iPads & Cart – Sontag	18,740
Sound Enhancement Systems – Dudley	23,022
5 Computers – Maintenance	8,500

3 Laptops – Snow Creek	2,762
10 iPads & 10 Kindles – Ferrum Library	6,680
Active Expressions for Activ Boards – Lee M. Waid	5,397
25 Replacement Computers for Lab at Lee M. Waid	21,250
40 Macintosh Computers for FCHS Music & Journalism Classes	57,077
Technology Purchases – Title I Grant Funds	<u>39,290</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>\$2,710,652</u>
Textbook Expenditures	<u>\$ 785,714</u>
School Supplies – Elementary & Secondary (Bids awarded in April, Purchases made in April, May & June, delivered to Purchasing Warehouse, Delivered to Schools in July & August)	<u>\$ 611,239</u>
Custodial Supplies – Elementary & Secondary (Bids awarded in May, Purchases made in May & June, Delivered to Purchasing Warehouse, Delivered to Schools in July & August)	<u>\$ 121,280</u>

General discussion ensued.

RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT

Neil Holthouser, Director of Planning & Community Development, stated as part of the efforts to update the County’s ordinances related to land development (e.g. Zoning, Subdivision), Planning staff has drafted an ordinance amendment to provide for the clustering of residential developments within the A-1, Agricultural zoning district. In previous discussions, the Board of Supervisors has indicated a strong desire to promote the concepts of residential clustering and open space preservation as an alternative to by-right residential development, particularly in rural areas where residential development threatens to consume valuable farmland and erode the County’s rural character.

After a series of work sessions on the subject, the Franklin County Planning Commission held a public hearing on August 9, 2011, to consider the draft ordinance amendment regarding residential clustering in the A-1 zoning district. Highlights of the draft ordinance, as considered by the Planning Commission, include:

1. A mathematical trigger, based on the ratio of residential lots to the total acreage of the development, above which residential clustering would be required. This trigger is calibrated so that clustering is required for larger-scale residential subdivisions in the A-1 district, while allowing smaller-scale subdivisions (including family subdivisions) to occur in the traditional by-right manner.
2. A requirement that residential cluster developments provide a minimum of 50% open space, to remain permanently undeveloped. The draft ordinance contains further performance criteria to ensure that such open space is of sufficient size, shape, and accessibility to be of value to the residential development and to preserve a sense of rural openness in the surrounding community.
3. A stipulation that steep slopes (defined as having a grade of 25% or more) cannot account for more than 75% of the required open space. This provision is meant to ensure that at least some of the required open space is flat enough for recreational use. It also recognizes that land with challenging terrain is unlikely to develop anyway, and shouldn’t account for 100% of the development’s open space requirement.
4. A maximum residential density of two (2) units per acre. This represents a significant density bonus over the traditional by-right residential yield in the A-1 zoning district, where the minimum lot size is 35,000 square feet. Based on the 35,000-square-foot rule, the maximum by-right density in A-1 is currently about 1.25 dwelling units per acre.

ANALYSIS:

Following a positive recommendation from the Planning Commission, staff presented the draft ordinance to the Board of Supervisors for discussion on August 16, 2011. While maintaining strong support for the concept of residential clustering, the Board raised several questions and concerns with the proposed ordinance. Below is a discussion of the Board's concerns, followed by staff's attempt to address each concern:

1. The maximum net density of two (2) dwelling units per acre is a significant density bonus above the current by-right yield of 1.25 units per acre. Some members of the Board indicated that this density bonus may be inappropriate, leading to a suburban style of development that would not be consistent with rural character. Other Board members indicated support for some sort of density bonus as an incentive to clustering.

Staff recommends that the draft ordinance be revised to set a maximum density of 1.25-dwelling units per acre, in exchange for 50% open space. This density of 1.25 corresponds to the theoretical density currently allowed by-right in the A-1 district, based on a 35,000-square-foot minimum lot size. In practice, a density of 1.25 would allow for a slight density bonus above the current by-right standard, since most by-right developments are not able to capture the full amount of theoretically-allowed lots due to the location of roads, utilities and other infrastructure.

Staff further recommends that the draft ordinance be revised to allow a residential density of 1.5 dwelling units per acre, in exchange for 60% open space. This density bonus offers the developer additional residential lots as an incentive to set aside more land for protection as rural open space.

2. Under current A-1 regulations, properties with steep terrain are not likely approach the theoretical density of 1.25 units per acre, as implied by the 35,000-square-foot minimum lot size. Under the proposed clustering ordinance, these properties would be rewarded with significant residential density, while the required open space would likely consist of land that couldn't be developed anyway. Some Board members indicated that this density award for highly-constrained properties would result in an inappropriate density on the less-constrained portion of the site, and would run counter to the goal of preserving rural character.

Staff recommends that the draft ordinance be revised to further limit the amount of steep slope than can count toward the open space requirement. Under the current proposal, steep slopes may account for 75% of the required open space in a residential cluster development. Staff now recommends revising that figure to 50%. This provision would not affect properties that are relatively flat, since such properties would be able to capture the full density allowance. Highly-constrained properties, however, would not be as likely to capture the full density allowance, since the steeply-sloping areas could only account for half of the open space requirement. According to the County's Comprehensive Plan, steep slopes are defined as having a slope of 25% or greater.

3. The proposed clustering ordinance does not change the palette of uses allowed in the A-1 zoning district; rather, the ordinance changes the way that residential uses are arranged on the land. The proposal, therefore, would allow residential clustering as a by-right option for residential developers; above a certain size- and scale-threshold, the ordinance would require clustering as the preferred method of arrangement. Some Board members have expressed concern that, once developed, the resulting residential neighborhood would remain zoned A-1. The question has been raised, "Should the neighborhood be rezoned to a residential zoning category?"

Staff continues to believe that residential clustering should be a by-right option in the A-1 zoning district, and should not require rezoning. Under state law, the County must provide a residential cluster option applicable to 40% of the unimproved land in the County that is zoned residentially or agriculturally. Staff interprets this state law to mean that, as long as the resulting density of a cluster development is the same as the theoretical by-right density of the zoning district, the County cannot require rezoning. Staff understands the concern that, once developed, the residential neighborhood itself will cease to function as an agricultural area, and should therefore be treated the same as other residentially-zoned neighborhoods. However, staff points out that the A-1 district already allows for significant residential density without rezoning. The proposed ordinance simply regulates how such density is arranged on the land.

Staff also notes that the residential cluster development must be governed by a communal agency, such as a homeowners association. The association may put into place any covenants or restrictions it deems necessary to protect the residential character of the neighborhood, and to collectively manage the open space in a manner that renders value to the neighborhood.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully requests that the Board of Supervisors consider the revisions to the proposed A-1 residential cluster amendment, and refer the matter to the Planning Commission for consideration, public hearing, and recommendation. Staff believes that the proposed revisions are significant enough to require the Planning Commission to re-hear the amendment.

As the amendment moves forward with advertisement for public hearing, staff proposes that the County advertise a range of options and mathematical calculations, so that the Planning Commission and Board may choose a mathematical construct that best meets desired outcomes. The advertisement for public hearing would thus provide the following options:

- 1. A maximum density for residential cluster developments, ranging from 1.25 units per acre to 2 units per acre. This would allow the Planning Commission and Board to choose an appropriate density level within an advertised range.
- 2. A maximum amount of steep slopes that may count toward the open space requirement, ranging from 0% to 100% . This would allow the Planning Commission and Board to choose an appropriate limit for steep slopes within an advertised range.

ARTICLE III. DISTRICT REGULATIONS

DIVISION 1. AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT (A-1)

***Editor's note:** The Franklin County Comprehensive Plan includes a section to guide the county on zoning applications for agricultural areas. This section, entitled "Environmental, Land Use Considerations and Standards," is on pages 9-27 through 9-28 of the originally adopted plan of 1985.

Sec. 25-177. Purpose.

- (a) This district includes unincorporated portions of the county that are occupied by various open uses such as farms, forests, lakes, reservoirs, streams and park lands. This district is established for the purpose of facilitating existing and future farming operations, preserving farm and forest lands, conserving water and other natural resources, reducing soil erosion, preventing water pollution, and protecting watersheds and reducing hazards from flood and fire.
- (b) It is expected that certain desirable rural areas of this rural district may logically develop residentially at low density. It is the intent, however, to discourage the random scattering of residential, commercial or industrial uses in this district. It should also be presumed that the agricultural and forestry activities may produce some noise, odors and other effects and a certain level of tolerance for these effects must be expected of those who would dwell in this district. Special use permits will be employed to seek improved level of compatibility between uses. (Ord. of 5-25-88)

Sec. 25-178. Permitted uses.

Within the Agricultural District (A-1) the following uses are permitted:

Accessory uses.
Additions to existing schools.
Agricultural warehouses.
Agriculture, farming.
Antique shop.
Assembly halls.
Bed and breakfast establishments.

Cemeteries, community and commercial.
Cemeteries for animals.
Cemeteries on joint church property.
Churches.
Colleges.
Community center and building.
Conservation areas (public and private).
Day care center, day nursery.
Dormitories.
Expansion of existing parks owned by local, state or federal governments.
Forestal operations and management.
Garage, principle
Garages, storage of personal vehicles.
Gardens, private.
Greenhouses, nurseries.
Home occupations, Class A.
Home occupations, Class B.
Homes, single-family detached dwelling.
Homes, single-family detached dwelling with apartments on premises--(See section 25-188).
Kennels.
Landing strip (temporary use)--(See section 25-112)
Libraries.
Lodge halls.
Lodges
Manses, church-owned dwelling unit.
Manufactured homes.
Mobile homes, individual, placed in 20,000 square foot or greater lot.
Off-street parking.
Private dock, pier or boat house.
Playgrounds.
Portable and temporary sawmill.
Preserves, wildlife refuge (public).
Primitive campground.
Residential cluster development (See section 25-189.)
Roads, streets, rights-of-way, easements.
Sales, service and repairs of farm, garden or logging equipment.
Signs.
Stable, commercial (riding).
Stables, private.
Subdivisions meeting county subdivision ordinance and the regulations of section 25-180.

Temporary construction facilities, subject to the requirements of section 25-129.
Temporary events, subject to the requirements of section 25-134.
Tenant farmer.
Water systems.
Wayside stands.
Wind energy facilities; small system (See section 25-128(c)).
Veterinary hospitals and clinics.

(Ord. of 5-25-88; Res. No. 13-05-90, 5-21-90; Res. No. 17-09-90, 9-17-90; Res. No. 43-01-93, 1-19-93; Res. No. 19-10-94, § 2, 10-18-94; Res. No. 38-11-95, 11-21-95; Amend of 9-16-97; Ord. of 6-16-98; Res. No. 13-02-2002, 2-19-02; Ord. of 2-15-05(4); Amend. of 3-25-08(5); Res. No. 26-05-2008, 5-20-08; Res. No. 5-05-2009, 5-19-09)

Sec. 25-179. Special use permits.

The following uses shall be permitted only by special use permit approved by the board of supervisors:

Apartments in combination with business.
Archery ranges.
Automobile graveyard.
Boat club.
Campground (private)--(See section 25-155).
Campground (public)--(See section 25-155).
Carnivals, circuses, fairs and other events lasting more than ninety-six (96) hours but less than four (4) months.
Clubs (private).
Clubs (public).
Community docks, piers, and boat houses.
Convenience store.
Country club.
Country store.
Custom meat cutting operation.
Emergency service facilities--Fire, rescue.
Feed and seed processing mill.
Feed lots.
Feed mill operations.
Fish hatchery.
Flea market.
Food and groceries.
Funeral homes and mortuaries.
Garages, commercial, for automobiles, recreation vehicles, motorcycles.
General store.
Greenboxes.
Golf clubs, clubhouses.
Golf courses.
Golf driving range.
Grain mill operations.
Heliports, airports, landing strip (intensive use), landing strip (recreational use)--(See section 25-112).
[Home, single-family--(See section 25-188).]

Landfills, approved by State Health Department--Nonhazardous, nonradioactive.
Livestock market.
Lumber concentration yard.
Milk stations.
Mining--Conforming to state regulations.
Meat processing--Not a slaughterhouse.
Manufactured home parks (See section 25-137).
Motels, hotels, tourist and resort facilities.
Off-site mass drainfields (See section 25-144).
Off-site wells, water tanks and/or water systems (See section 25-145).
Parks.
Permanent chipping mill.
Permanent planing mill.
Permanent sawmill.
Public facilities.
Public garages.
Public offices.
Public power generation.
Public storage yards.
Public substations.
Public utilities.
Public utilities--Structures, towers, public water and sewer treatment plants.
Pulpwood storage and processing.
Quarrying--Conforming to state regulations.
Raceway.
Radio and television stations.
Radio and television towers.
Radio and television transmission/transmitters.
Recreational facilities (private).
Recreational facilities (public).
Restaurants.
Rifle range, gun clubs, shooting ranges.
Sales, service and repair of automobiles, trucks, recreational vehicles, motorcycles.
Schools (public and private).
Self-service storage facility.
Short-term tourist rental of dwelling.
Slaughterhouse.
Storage--Boat, recreational vehicle, and recreational trailer as a use allowed by special use permit.
Storage yard.
Summer camp.
Swim club.
Turkey shoot.
Wind energy facilities; large system (See section 25-128(c)).
Wind energy facilities, utility scale system (See section 25-128(c)).
Wood preserving.
Wood storage.

(Ord. of 5-25-88; Res. No. 30-08-89, 8-21-89; Res. No. 16-03-90, 3-19-90; Res. No. 18-07-90, 7-16-90; Res. No. 22-12-93, § 2, 12-21-93; Res. of 8-17-94; Amend. of 6-20-95; Res. No. 38-11-95, 11-21-95; Amend. of 12-19-95; Amend. of 9-16-97; Res. No. 26-09-99, 9-21-99; Res. No. 13-02-

2002, 2-19-02; Ord. of 2-15-05(4); Res. No. 26-05-2008, 5-20-08; Res. No. 5-05-2009, 5-19-09; Res. No. 12-07-2010, 7-20-10)

Sec. 25-180. Area regulations.

Except as otherwise provided in Sec. 25-189, Residential cluster developments, the following lot area and lot coverage requirements shall apply to all lots within the A-1 zoning district.

(a) *Minimum lot size:*

- (1) Lots in this district shall have a minimum area of thirty-five thousand (35,000) square feet.
- (2) The minimum road frontage for lots of five (5) acres or less is equal to one hundred fifty (150) feet on a state-maintained primary road, one hundred twenty-five (125) feet on state-maintained secondary roads and not less than thirty (30) feet for lots fronting on a cul-de-sac. The minimum road frontage for lots of greater than five (5) acres shall be as required by the Subdivision Ordinance.

- (b) *Maximum percentage of lot coverage.* Not regulated.
(Ord. of 5-25-88; Ord. of 6-16-98; Res. No. 11-04-2001, 4-17-01)

Sec. 25-181. Maximum height of buildings.

- (a) The maximum height of buildings in this district shall be forty (40) feet.
- (b) Belfries, cupolas, chimneys, flues, flagpoles, television antennas, radio aerials, silos and water tanks are exempted.
- (c) Any building or structure shall be constructed, erected, installed, maintained and be of an approved type in accordance with the provisions of the BOCA Basic Building Code, as amended, and the Fire Prevention Code.
(Ord. of 5-25-88)

Cross references: Building regulations, Ch. 5; fire prevention and protection, § 8-11 et seq.

Sec. 25-182. Minimum dimensions.

Except as otherwise provided in Sec. 25-189, Residential cluster developments, the following dimensional requirements shall apply to all lots and structures within the A-1 zoning district.

- (a) *Front setback.* The minimum distance from the nearest point of the house or principal structure (including porches or stoops or any accessory buildings) to the centerline of the specified right-of-way shall be equal to sixty (60) feet or thirty-five (35) feet from the edge of right-of-way, whichever is greater, for property adjacent to state primary roads and equal to fifty-five (55) feet or thirty (30) feet from the edge of right-of-way, whichever is greater, for property adjacent to all other roads.
- (b) *Side setback.* The minimum side setback, the distance from the side property line of a lot to the nearest point on the house or principal structure (including porches, stoops or accessory building), shall be ten (10) percent of the road frontage distance, with a minimum of ten (10) feet and a maximum of twelve (12) feet.
- (c) *Rear yard.* The minimum rear setback, the distance from the rear property line of a lot to the nearest point on the house or principal structure (including porches, stoops or accessory building) shall be a minimum of thirty (30) feet. Rear yard requirements for property contiguous with Smith Mountain Lake may be reduced to twenty (20) feet. For property bordering Smith Mountain Lake, the distance will be measured from the recognized full pond level. Accessory structures up to five hundred seventy-six (576) square feet may be located in the rear yard as long as they are at least twelve (12) feet from the rear property line. In no case shall any structure be located on or below the eight-hundred-foot contour. Walkways and steps are exempt from rear yard requirements.
- (d) *Minimum distance between main buildings.* For fire protection in low-density, agricultural areas, it is required that principal structures be no less than twenty (20) feet apart.
- (e) *Corner lots.* The minimum setback distance from the nearest point of the house or principal structure (including porches, stoops or any accessory buildings) to the centerline of the specified right-of-way shall be equal to sixty (60) feet or thirty-five (35) feet from the edge of right-of-way, whichever is greater, for property adjacent to state primary roads and equal to fifty-five (55) feet or thirty (30) feet from the edge of right-of-way, whichever is greater, for property adjacent to all other roads.
(Ord. of 5-25-88; Res. No. 22-11-92, 11-17-92)

Sec. 25-183. Floor area requirements.

Conventional lots are not regulated.
(Ord. of 5-25-88)

Sec. 25-184. Minimum off-street parking space.

Two (2) off-street parking spaces shall be required on each building lot. Parking space shall be rectangular with one dimension at least ten (10) feet in length and the other dimension at least twenty (20) feet length and/or a total of 200 square feet.
(Ord. of 5-25-88)

Sec. 25-185. ~~Open space requirements.~~ Reserved.

~~See the sections providing for the application of regulations and general regulations, sections 25-15 through 25-22 and 25-60 through 25-66.~~

Sec. 25-186. Reserved.

Sec. 25-187. ~~Maximum number of units allowed per gross acre.~~ Reserved.

- ~~a) One (1) dwelling unit is allowed per one-half (1/2) acre or two (2) units per acre.~~
 - ~~b) No more than two (2) detached dwelling units may be erected on a building lot.~~
- ~~(Ord. of 5-25-88)~~

Sec. 25-188. Special requirements.

- (a) **Except as provided below, only** one (1) dwelling may be erected or placed on a single building lot as a permitted use.
- ~~(b) No more than two (2) dwellings may be erected or placed on a single building lot under the following circumstances:~~
 - ~~1. The second dwelling is occupied by members of the immediate family of the occupants of the principal dwelling on the lot, including parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren; or,~~
 - ~~2. The second dwelling is occupied by persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from work on the farm on which the dwelling is situated; or,~~
 - ~~3. The parcel is one hundred (100) acres or more in size.~~
- (b) A second dwelling may be erected or placed on a single building lot as a permitted use, under the following circumstances:**
 - 1. The building lot is at least one (1) acre in area; and**
 - 2. The second dwelling is occupied by:**
 - a. members of the immediate family of the occupants of the principal dwelling on the lot, including parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren; or**
 - b. persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from work on the farm on which the dwelling is situated.**
 - 3. Regardless of occupancy, a second dwelling shall be permitted on a single building lot if the subject parcel is one hundred (100) acres or more in area.**
- (c) No more than two (2) dwellings shall be erected or placed on a single building lot.**

(Res. No. 30-08-89, § 1, 8-21-89; Res. No. 27-06-95, 6-20-95)

Sec. 25-189. Residential cluster developments.

- (a) **Definition.** For the purposes of this division, a residential cluster development shall be defined as a development consisting of single-family residential uses, where residential lots and associated infrastructure are concentrated on a portion of the subject land, with the balance of the subject land reserved as permanently undeveloped required open space.
- (b) **Requirement for residential clustering.** The requirement for residential clustering is a function of the number of residential lots proposed and the total acreage of the proposed residential development.

1. Residential clustering is required based on the following formula: $L \geq (A / 2) + 10$, where L is the number of residential lots proposed, and A is the total acreage of the proposed residential development.
2. Residential cluster developments shall have a minimum of fifty (50) percent of the development's gross area reserved as permanently undeveloped required open space. Residential lots shall be clustered and arranged in accordance with the residential lot standards set forth in this division. Required open space shall be provided and arranged in accordance with the required open space standards set forth in this division.
3. The maximum residential density for residential cluster developments shall be ~~two (2)~~ **1.25 dwelling** units per acre, based on the gross area of the development including required open space, **provided that such open space accounts for a minimum of fifty (50) percent of the development's gross land area. The maximum residential density may be increased to 1.5 dwelling units per acre in exchange for a greater amount of open space, provided that such open space accounts for a minimum of sixty (60) percent of the development's gross land area.**
4. Subdivisions that meet the requirements for "family division," as defined by the Franklin County Subdivision Ordinance, are exempt from the requirements of section 25-189; however, subdivisions that meet the requirements for "family division" may develop as residential cluster developments, provided that they meet the residential lot and required open space standards set forth in this division.
5. Any residential development that does not meet the clustering requirement set forth above, may nonetheless develop as a residential cluster development in accordance with the residential lot and required open space standards set forth in this division. Such residential cluster developments shall be required to reserve a minimum of fifty (50) percent of the development's gross area as permanently undeveloped required open space.
6. All new streets or roads serving residential lots within a residential cluster development shall be constructed to VDOT standards and dedicated into the state maintenance system.

(c) Standards for residential lots within residential cluster developments. The following standards shall apply to the design and arrangement of residential lots within residential cluster developments:

1. Where residential lots within residential cluster developments have frontage on a road classified by VDOT as a primary road, the following residential lot standards shall apply:
 - a. The minimum lot size shall be 20,000 square feet.
 - b. The minimum road frontage shall be 150 feet.
 - c. For lots fronting onto a cul-de-sac, the minimum road frontage shall be 30 feet, provided that the lot is at least ~~75~~ **sixty (60)** feet wide as measured at the required front setback line.
2. Where residential lots within residential cluster developments have frontage on an existing road classified by VDOT as a secondary road, the following residential lot standards shall apply:
 - a. The minimum lot size shall be 15,000 square feet.
 - b. The minimum road frontage shall be 125 feet.
 - c. For lots fronting onto a cul-de-sac, the minimum road frontage shall be 30 feet, provided that the lot is at least ~~75~~ **sixty (60)** feet wide as measured at the required front setback line.
3. Where residential lots within residential cluster developments have their frontage solely along new secondary streets or roads, the following residential lot standards shall apply:
 - a. The minimum lot size shall be 10,000 square feet.
 - b. The minimum road frontage shall be 75 feet.

- c. For lots fronting onto a cul-de-sac, the minimum road frontage shall be 30 feet, provided that the lot is at least ~~75~~ **sixty (60)** feet wide as measured at the required front setback line.

(d) Front setback requirements for structures on residential lots within residential cluster developments. The following standards shall apply to the placement of all buildings and structures on residential lots within residential cluster developments:

1. Where residential lots within residential cluster developments have frontage on a road classified by VDOT as a primary road, the minimum front setback shall be thirty-five (35) feet from the edge of right-of-way or sixty (60) feet as measured from the centerline of the right-of-way, whichever is greater.
2. Where residential lots within residential cluster developments have frontage on an existing road classified by VDOT as a secondary road, the minimum front setback shall be thirty (30) feet from the edge of right-of-way or fifty-five (55) feet as measured from the centerline of the right-of-way, whichever is greater.
3. Where residential lots within residential cluster developments have frontage solely on new secondary streets or roads, the minimum front setback shall be twenty (20) feet from the edge of right-of-way or forty-five (45) feet as measured from the centerline of the right-of-way, whichever is greater.

(e) Other setback requirements for structures on residential lots within residential cluster developments. The following standards shall apply to the placement of buildings and structures with respect to residential lot lines:

1. Principal structures shall meet the following required setbacks:
 - a. The minimum side setback shall be ten (10) feet.
 - b. The minimum rear setback shall be twenty (20) feet.
2. Accessory structures shall meet the following required setbacks:
 - a. The minimum side setback shall be five (5) feet.
 - b. The minimum rear setback shall be five (5) feet.
3. Corner lots shall be deemed to have a primary front, defined as the lesser of the two road frontages; and a secondary front, defined as the greater of the two road frontages. The property line opposite the primary front shall be considered a rear property line; the property line opposite the secondary front shall be considered a side property line.
For corner lots, the following required setbacks shall apply to all principal structures:
 - a. Primary front: see Sec. 25-189 (d).
 - b. Secondary front: a minimum of twenty (20) feet, as measured from the edge of the right-of-way, or forty-five (45) feet, as measured from the centerline of the right-of-way, whichever is greater.
 - c. Side: a minimum of ten (10) feet.
 - d. Rear: a minimum of twenty (20) feet.

For corner lots, the following required setbacks shall apply to all accessory structures:

- e. Primary front: see Sec. 25-189 (d)
- f. Secondary front: a minimum of twenty (20) feet, as measured from the edge of the right-of-way, or forty-five (45) feet, as measured from the centerline of the right-of-way, whichever is greater.
- g. Side: a minimum of five (5) feet.
- h. Rear: a minimum of five (5) feet.

(f) Standards for required open space within residential cluster developments. The following standards shall apply to the design and arrangement of required open space within residential cluster developments:

1. Areas of required open space shall be platted as required open space lots distinct from residential lots. Required open space lots are not required to have road frontage; however, required open space lots must be accessible either by means of

direct road frontage, or by private access easement with a minimum width of fifteen (15) feet.

2. Required open space lots shall have a minimum lot area of two thousand (2,000) square feet.
3. Required open space lots shall measure at least fifty (50) feet in width, as measured at the narrowest dimension.
4. A maximum of ~~seventy-five (75)~~ **fifty (50)** percent of the required open space for a residential cluster development may consist of steep slopes, defined as having a slope greater than twenty-five (25) percent.
5. All structures located on required open space lots must be set back a minimum of twenty (20) feet from any property line.

(g) Ownership and management of required open space within residential cluster developments. Areas of required open space shall be platted as required open space lots distinct from residential lots, with such required open space lots subject to the following ownership and management requirements:

Required open space lots shall be owned and managed by a common owner, which may include a nonprofit association, a nonstock or membership corporation, trust, or foundation, provided that such common owner include all owners of residential property within the residential cluster development. Such arrangement shall conform to the following:

1. The developer must establish the common ownership entity prior to the sale of any residential lots within the residential cluster development.
2. Membership in the common ownership entity shall be mandatory for all residential property owners, present or future, within the residential cluster development.
3. The entity shall manage all required open space and recreational and cultural facilities; shall provide for the maintenance, administration and operation of said land and improvements, and any other land within the residential development; and shall secure liability insurance on the land.
4. The entity shall conform to the Condominium Act, Code of Virginia, 1950, §§ 55-79.39 through 55-79.103, as amended to date.

(h) Use of required open space within residential cluster developments. Areas of required open space may be used as follows:

1. Permitted uses.
Agriculture, farming.
Conservations areas (public and private).
Forestral operations and management.
Playgrounds.
Preserves, wildlife refuge (public).
Stable, commercial (riding).
Stables, private.
2. Special use permits.
Country club.
Golf clubs, clubhouses.
Golf courses.
Parks.
Recreational facilities (private).
Recreational facilities (public).
Swim Club.
3. The land area (footprint) of any structure located within required open space shall not count toward the fulfillment of the required open space acreage requirement.
4. **Wells, water systems, drainfields, waste-water treatment facilities, and/or public utilities may be located in areas of required open space. However, the**

land area (footprint) of any associated above-ground structure shall not count toward the fulfillment of the required open space acreage requirement.

Sec. 25-190. Reserved.

(RESOLUTION #08-09-2011)

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors to authorize staff to return to the Planning Commission and share with them proposed changes and report back to the Board of Supervisors during their October meeting.

MOTION BY: Wayne Angell

SECONDED BY: David Cundiff

VOTING ON THE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:

AYES: Mitchell, Thompson, Cundiff, Angell, Thompson & Wagner

NAYS: Johnson

PURCHASE DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

Mike Burnette, Director of Commerce & Leisure Services, stated Franklin County has long been regarded as one of the Commonwealth's most productive agricultural communities and renowned for its breathtaking landscape and viewsheds. Changes in the farming community, economic shifts, suburban sprawl, and continued residential growth in the community have long put pressure on the County to balance the area's natural beauty with the demands of growth. Unchecked growth has been felt the world over in terms of reductions in water quality, costs for provision of governmental services, habitat fragmentation, reduced hunting and sportsmen access, and increased storm flows on area rivers and streams.

To manage these competing forces and provide for balanced growth, the Board of Supervisors has historically supported initiatives aimed to protect and preserve agriculture, open spaces, and water quality. In 2003, the Board began to explore the potential of developing a Purchase of Developmental Rights Program whose aim would be to use County funds to acquire the developmental rights of certain area parcels. The PDR program permits the County to acquire the development rights from private landowners for their land in exchange for a fee. As a result, the land is placed in a perpetual easement that prevents the land from being developed beyond the scope of the deed restrictions placed by the easement itself. The County cannot acquire these development rights except through the voluntary sale of said rights by the landowner. The landowner, in order to participate, must hold a clear title to the land with no encumbrances. The County, or its assigned easement holder, then bears the responsibility of ensuring that the conservation elements put in effect through the easement are met by the landowner.

In 2007, such a PDR program was created in Franklin County and originally seeded with \$50,000 in local funds. This local funding was matched by a \$100,000 grant from the Virginia Outdoors Foundation and the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) Office of Farmland Preservation for the new PDR program. Grant funds may only be accessed for open space conservation efforts aligned with an adopted PDR ordinance which has been accomplished. To date, Franklin County purchased the development rights to one site under the PDR program of 160 acres from the Scott Family in September 2008. This property is located along State Routes 641 and 919. The County currently has \$13,385 remaining in grant dollars that must be spent by December 31, 2011 or will be lost.

At the Board's last planning retreat in July 2011, it was determined that the Board wanted to place a high priority on this kind of PDR program. As a result of this priority, staff is making the Board aware of a similar grant to the one received from the Virginia Outdoors Foundation and VDACS previously. The deadline for grant submission is October 21, 2011. The total amount of state funds available for FY' 2012 is \$1.2 million, which will be divided up equally by the number of applicants to the extent that each locality can provide an equal match. As this is a matching grant program, the Board will be required to fund an equal amount to the grant awarded

Staff is respectfully requesting Board decisions on the following:

1. Should the County apply for this grant funding?
2. If so, what amount should be requested?
3. Will the County commit to match the requested grant amount?
4. From where should such local funds come?

Should the Board decide to re-emphasize this program, staff and the local PDR Advisory Committee will work to secure the requested grant funds, update its previously developed rankings for desirable property rights purchases, and begin discussions with interested landowners.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully requests direction from the Board on continuation and/or expansion of the Franklin County Property Development Rights program and whether to apply for additional funding that will require us to identify the local match.

(RESOLUTION #09-09-2011)

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors to authorize staff to apply for additional Property Development Rights funding with a local match of up to \$50,000.

MOTION BY: David Cundiff

SECONDED BY: Ronnie Thompson

VOTING ON THE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:

AYES: Cundiff, Angell, Thompson, & Thompson

NAYS: Mitchell, Wagner, & Johnson

THE MOTION PASSED WITH A 4-3 VOTE.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION REPORT

Amber Wilson, Extension 4-H Youth Development Agent, presented the following information regarding Virginia Cooperative Extension Programs:

4-H Program Highlights for 2011**4-H Camp 2011**

Total Campers, including adult volunteers and teen counselors - 118

Adults that attended camp – six at a cost saving of **\$10,455.00**

Instructors that attended camp –four at a cost saving of **\$6,970.00**

Teen Counselors that attended camp – 14 at a cost saving of **\$15,260.00**

Total Cost of 4-H Camp- **\$20,646.25**

Total Camp subsidy - **\$8,258.50** being 40% of total cost

Scholarship money that Franklin County 4-H had to use was **\$3,402.75**. This was a savings to Franklin County families.

Total number of children who received Scholarship money was twenty.

Financial savings to the County of 4-H volunteer hours for this program was \$32,685.00 and total financial assistance to area residents was \$11,661.25.

Research shows us that youths who attend 4-H camp gain valuable life skills including how to work well with others, how to be more responsible for their own actions and belongings, how to accept the opinions and differences of other campers, how to resolve conflicts in a peaceful manner, and they learn new skills and discover new talents.

High School Club – Robotics Program

Eight senior 4-Her's participated in the Robotics program and took a before and after survey which included but was not limited to questions like – how did you communicate with others, planning and organizing, writing a run program and programming the robot – these questions were showing their before and after knowledge skills. Sixteen before and after questions were asked and the 4-Her's indicated that their knowledge of robotics was limited with only 24.2% indicating that they had some knowledge or knowledge to a great extent about this topic; however, the post test revealed that their knowledge of robotics increased significantly with 87.5% of the youth indicating that they had some knowledge or knowledge to a great extent about the topic on the post test.

The club members used robotics as their competition area for the State 4-H Congress which is held on the campus of Virginia Tech in June. Our 4-Her's not only competed in robotics at the state level but they won first place. In addition to competing at Congress our 4-Her's, participated in educational workshops and attended a college fair where they received information from colleges throughout VA. The group also got to attend a panel sessions on college life, applying to colleges, and tips for a successful transition from high school to college.

State 4-H Congress

State 4-H Congress is the premier event for senior 4-Her's in the state of Virginia. It is an honor to go to 4-H Congress and participants get to meet 4-Her's from all over the state as well as compete in state level contests, attend a college fair, participate in educational workshops, attend a dance and awards dinner, meet new friends, and get a taste of what living on a college campus will be like. Franklin County 4-H sponsored six senior 4-Her's to attend Congress this year. These 4-Her's are active in the 4-H program all year participating in our teen club, serving as

camp counselors, helping with day camps, volunteering in the office, and offering suggestions for new programs to meet the needs of their peer group. This youth development opportunity is only available through the 4-H program. The cost savings provided by the 4-H program to the families of these Franklin County teens was \$1508.10. The breakdown is as follows:

6 Teen representatives @ 180.00 ea =	1080.00
1 Adult Chaperone @ 180.00 ea =	180.00
Transportation- Rental of Van =	237.16
Congress photo =	<u>10.94</u>

Total \$1508.10

Boones Mill Elementary after school Robotics 4-H Club

A after school project club was organized and implemented in the spring of 2011 at Boones Mill Elementary. I recruited three adult volunteers to work with this program and fourteen fourth and fifth grade students. We met seven times throughout the spring using the 4-H robotics curriculum. The students were given a pre and post test to determine the amount of knowledge they had about robotics in the beginning of the program compared to the amount of knowledge they had at the conclusion of the program. I have attached the responses to the questions but a couple of the highlights are as follows: When asked if they could design and program a robot the knowledge increased from 36% to 100%; and when asked if they could write a run program for the robot the knowledge increased from 34% to 100%.

The financial contribution to the school system of this 4-H robotics program was \$2886. This figure includes the cost of three robot kits, software, the table for the course, and volunteer time. This program would not have been available for the students at Boones Mill without the partnership between 4-H and Boones Mill Elementary.

4-H In School Programming

Franklin County 4-H partnered with three elementary schools in the spring of 2011 to teach students about plant life sciences; the interrelationships among plants and animals; and Virginia’s natural resources. A total of 524 students in grades pre-K through fifth participated in several hands-on activities to teach and reinforce science concepts and SOL’s. The classroom lessons were extended by establishing square foot gardens, one butterfly garden and one vegetable garden, at two of the elementary schools. Students were instructed on proper planting techniques through demonstrations and 4-H gardening curriculum was provided for teachers to continue to teach concepts in the classroom. One of the three elementary schools participated in the pine seedling project and distributed trees for all fourth grade students (59) to plant at home. Curriculum was provided for Boones Mill Elementary school on both gardening and Butterfly Wings, a curriculum all about the life cycle of butterflies, for all of the students. A complete set was provided to each grade level at a savings to the school of \$135.00.

Virginia State 4-H Horse Show

Last weekend, 597 4-Her’s from all across the state participated in the Virginia 4-H State Horse Show in Lexington. Nine members of the Franklin County Trailblazers 4-H Horse and Pony Club went to this event. The 4-H club raised funds to pay the entry fees for each of the 4-Her’s to attend the show which was a savings of \$1125.00 to these families. Franklin County was represented well at the horse show and several of our members placed in the top 10 in their classes. Placements were as follows:

- Michaela-6th Keyhole JR-Honey
- Bailey-1st Place Keyhole-10th Barrels SR-Shadow
- Kristina-7th Keyhole 10th Poles SR-Handsome
- Emma-Keyhole 9th-9th Barrels JR-Rabbit
- Becca-Showmanship English-Reserve Champion-SR Blazing Cash

Open Walking Specialty 1st and Champion

Walking Horse Equitation 4th

Walking Horse Equitation Classic 3rd

Open Walking Horse Classic 1st

- ❖ Christy 2nd in Senior Art Contest and 3rd in SR Photography
- ❖ Kala 1st in SR Photography

The only way that youth can participate in the Virginia 4-H State Horse Show is through participation in a 4-H club and completion of 4-H project books. The 4-Her’s have to qualify their

horses at a qualifying event or clinic as well as participate in community service projects, barn visits, among other things.

Upcoming Events and Plans

Partnership with BFMS

Franklin County 4-H is in the process of establishing a First Lego League Robotics team at the middle school. The registration fee, \$309, has already been paid for by 4-H and we have the robots to use in the program. I have recruited a coach and will be working with this group to work on the First Lego League challenge which is called Food Factor. This challenge will require the 4-Hers to learn how to prevent food contamination in the food processing chain from farm to table with their robots. They will participate in a regional tournament in November and possibly go on to a state tournament in December. The group will consist of 10 middle school students ages 10-14 and is an excellent STEM opportunity for our students.

Upcoming specialty camps

Harry Potter Camp – Oct 28 – 29

Cloverbud Camp – Wishing upon a Clover – Nov 5 & 6

Teen Weekend – Nov 19

Christmas workshop - Dec 10

Upcoming school programs

Character Education and nutrition, and gardening at Rocky Mount Elementary pre-k program

Public speaking program with 4th graders at Boones Mill Elementary in November

Nutrition education for pre-k – 2nd at Boones Mill

I will be working with Mr. Pendleton to speak at a round table meeting with the principals at FC elementary schools in November or February

Training offered to outside agencies

Character Counts: Pursuing Victory with Honor – Sportsmanship training based on the six pillars of character. This program will be made available to the coaches of youth sports offered through the Franklin County Parks and Recreation Department in November. Nikki Custer is working with me to determine if we can read a character counts pledge at the beginning of indoor sporting events by having team players take turn reading the pledge at the beginning of each game. The training will be offered free of charge which is a savings to the county of an estimated \$100 per person who receives training.

Character Counts training will be offered to the Franklin County YMCA in November. The training will be provided free of charge which is a savings to the YMCA. Most organizations that offer this training charge \$100 for the training per person. We are planning a training for 25 teachers at the YMCA which is a savings of \$2500.

4-H Franklin County Cooking Class Cooking Thru the Holidays

Each year, Franklin County offers a cooking class at 4-H camp. This class fills up and is always one of the camper's top classes. 4-H camp allows camper's to learn valuable life skills and cooking is just one of them! 2011 Cooking class focused on cutting skills, measuring ingredients dry and liquid, learning how to clean up after cooking, and how to read cooking instructions. The class was taught by Family and Consumer Science agent Shewana McSwain. When campers were survey over half of the students did not help their parents cook at home and a little over half stated that they did not help clean up after meals. Cooking is a skill that students need to grow into mature, healthy, independent Franklin County citizens.

Monetary Savings for Franklin County Parents

Foodies charges \$28.00 to attend a kids cooking class. For a child to attend 3 classes the cost would be \$84.00.

A parent pays around \$5.00 total per class. A child at camp has each class 3 times which is a savings of \$79.00 per child. The cooking class had a total of 36 students with a county wide savings of \$2,844

Walk A Mile in Her Shoes

Virginia Cooperative Extension Family and Consumer Science Agent Shewana McSwain hosted a Domestic Violence Awareness Walk "Walk A Mile in Her Shoes" to increase awareness in the Franklin County Community and to raise funds for the local Women's Shelter. Charles Poindexter opened and attended the walk in support of this important event. The pictures show

the emotions people felt while walking and after listening to the stories on the Wall of Silent Victims.

The walk raised \$300.00 for the local shelter.

UNION HALL BAPTIST CHURCH PUBLIC HEARING ACTION

Richard E. Huff, II, County Administrator, advised the Board Tax Map #66-17 is an approximate one acre parcel of land located at the intersection of Kemp Ford Road and Standiford Road located north of the village of Union Hall. It is reflected on the land records as being owned by Union Hall Baptist Church. The County has expressed interest in acquiring this parcel for use as a solid waste collection/greenbox site to replace a site currently located on Dillard's Hill Road on a parcel owned by American Electric Power. The AEP site is not owned by the County and may be lost to plans AEP has in the future and therefore a more permanent solid waste collection/greenbox site is desired to serve the residents in this area. The County has been unable to find any trustees or any other ownership interest for the former Union Hall Baptist Church, until recently. The building on the parcel is clearly in disrepair and has not been used for many, many, years.

In order to consider identifying the owners and to allow other concerned parties to speak, State Code provides for a process in Section 15.2-1903(B) whereby the governing body can, after holding a public hearing, adopt a resolution or ordinance approving the proposed public use and directing the acquisition of property for the public use by condemnation.

The County has been unable to identify the owners of this parcel of land and therefore seeks to petition the Court to condemn the land so that the County may acquire it for use as a solid waste collection/greenbox site. The proposed ordinance reads as follows:

Be it therefore ordained by the Franklin County Board of Supervisors to direct the County Attorney to acquire for public use by condemnation that parcel of land being identified on the Franklin County Land Records as Tax Map #66-17 located at the intersection of Kemp Ford Road and Standiford Road.

The identified public use for which the property will be used is as a solid waste collection/greenbox site to serve County residents.

At the public hearing held at the July 19, 2011 board meeting, Margaret and Connie Perdue expressed their belief that they owned the property and following the public hearing a deed was presented that purports to be from Mr. and Mrs. Dudley who owned land across the road from this parcel. The deed was granted to and said if it ever ceased to be used as a church, the property would revert back to the Dudley's.

The process will be to name all of the people that believe they have an interest, as well as unknown parties, publish the suit and let the court decide who gets the money from the condemnation.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that since the public hearing has been held, the Board of Supervisors may adopt the proposed ordinance which will set into motion the process of having the County Attorney seek condemnation proceedings through the Court to acquire this property for the identified public use.

(RESOLUTION #10-09-2011)

BE IT THEREFORE ORDAINED, by the Franklin County Board of Supervisors to direct the County Attorney to acquire for public use by condemnation that parcel of land being identified on the Franklin County Land Records as Tax Map #66-17 located at the intersection of Kemp Ford Road and Standiford Road. The identified public use for which the property will be used is as a solid waste collection/greenbox site to serve County residents.

MOTION BY: David Cundiff

SECONDED BY: Ronnie Thompson

VOTING ON THE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:

AYES: Mitchell, Thompson, Cundiff, Angell, Johnson, Thompson & Wagner

PUBLIC SAFETY STATION FOLLOW-UP/GLADE HILL

Richard E. Huff, II, County Administrator, stated in 2007, the Public Safety Department presented its Fire and Emergency Medical Service Station Planning Report to the Board of Supervisors.

The report was developed utilizing a multitude of assessment factors (i.e. highway networks, existing station locations, etc.) in order to establish viable locations for joint fire and EMS stations. The 2007 plan recommended a joint station in the Redwood community to replace the existing Glade Hill Fire & Rescue Squad facilities. A smaller, satellite substation was also recommended to be located in the Union Hall area to serve proposed, new developments along the Virginia Route 40 Corridor.

Since this initial plan was presented in 2007, the United States, Commonwealth of Virginia, and Franklin County experienced the collapse of the financial and real estate markets. As such, once proposed developments were halted and others greatly slowed. Despite the slowing of new, residential growth in Franklin County, call volumes for fire and EMS services continue to increase. As such, staff recently updated its station planning efforts and presented such to the Board at its summer work session this past.. That report identified the Glade Hill area with the greatest, immediate need of a new building to meet the increasing fire and EMS call volumes. The Board concurred and prioritized Glade Hill as the first station project which to undertake, followed by Westlake. Since July, staff has continued to examine a potential, Glade Hill station project.

Glade Hill Fire and Glade Hill Rescue respond to an average of 8% of all county fire calls and 9% of all county EMS calls respectively. Career staff operates from the Glade Hill Rescue Squad building from 5:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday – Friday weekly. The building proposed for the community should be a combined station that will house both volunteer agencies within a single facility where meeting/training space, vehicle bay areas, and certain other areas will be shared space while dedicated offices, sleeping, and storage areas will be designated for each department. Career personnel will continue to staff the building once it is completed.

The ideal location of the station is in the Glade Hill area near Virginia Route 40 that will afford quick access to major roads in the community. A site for the station has yet to be identified however, since the last report, at least one site has been inspected by staff to determine suitability. At a minimum, a 3 – 5 acre site will be necessary to accommodate a 13,000 square foot building, drain fields, and parking. The site should also have an adequate water source that is large enough to supply the building and amenities. Construction cost estimates remain unchanged from the July report.

The next step in advancing this project is final property identification and acquisition. While some soil sampling has taken place on a possible site, the County is still waiting to hear back from potential seller(s). Establishing a financial plan to cover project costs is another important step in moving the project forward. As presented in the attached July report, this project assumes any land acquisition costs is to be provided by the volunteers. The architectural and engineering design work, as well as any site development costs could be allocated from the existing Volunteer EMS Revenue Recovery reserve. The construction estimate for this project is approx. \$1,625,000, whereby annual debt service would be approx. \$124,924 (20 years @ 4.5%). The attached debt analysis indicates recurring debt service funds are available and adequate to support to this project as no new budgetary funds would be required due to County debt drop off in FY '11-'12 and FY '12-'13. Such debt drop-off is County and not the School System.

Once the property site is identified and land acquired, staff will meet with leaders from each department to determine the exact needs of each agency. This list will enable an architect to prepare a building floor plan and elevation.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff respectfully recommends the Board of Supervisors continue to move forward with this project as the Public Safety system's top priority, thereby awaiting identification of property site acquisition for station location approval.

Fire and EMS station project update

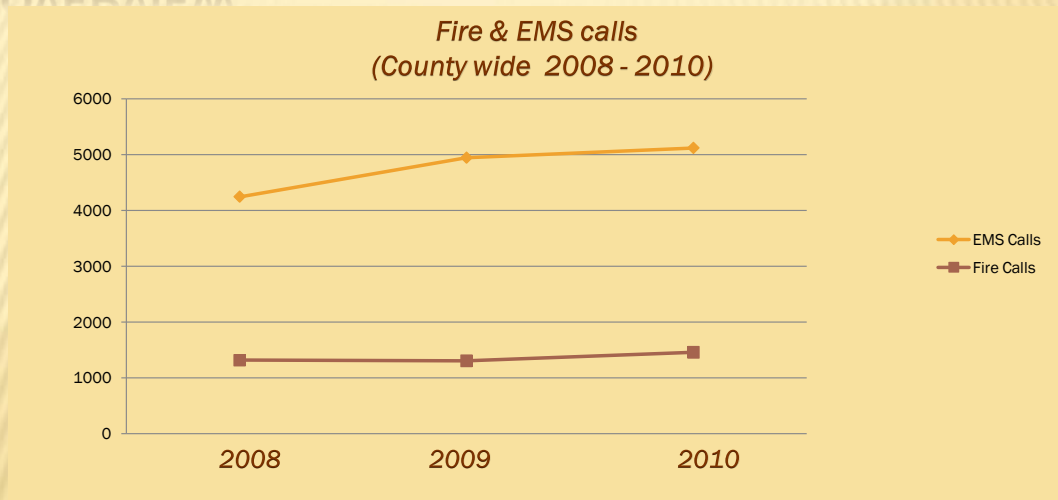
Past fire and EMS station reports since 2007 gave an overall picture of the condition of stations in Franklin County. Those reports demonstrated that some stations meet the needs of their communities while others are insufficient to meet increasing demand. Continued improvement in fire and EMS services in these areas will be limited as demands surpass capabilities. The information contained in previous reports is still current. Those reports identified the Glade Hill and Westlake areas as the two communities that have the greatest need to construct new

facilities to meet demand. This report is an update to previous reports to inform the Board of any changes that have occurred since the previous reports were compiled.

Fire & EMS response overview:

Countywide fire and EMS call volume has continued to increase since 2008. The system responded to 4247 EMS calls in 2008, 4947 in 2009, and 5123 in 2010 which is an overall increase of 20% since 2008. Fire calls for the same period were 1322 in 2008 and declined slightly in 2009 to 1309, and increased to 1462 in 2010 which is an overall increase of 10% since 2008. There is no reason to believe that this trend will not continue as the county has seen a steady increase in demand for fire and EMS services in the past decade.

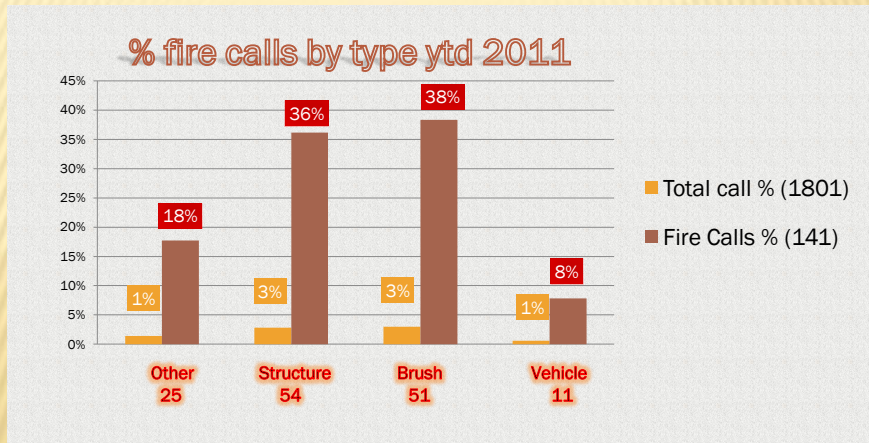
**FIRE & EMS CALLS 2008 - 2010
OVERVIEW**



System wide call volume continues to increase annually.

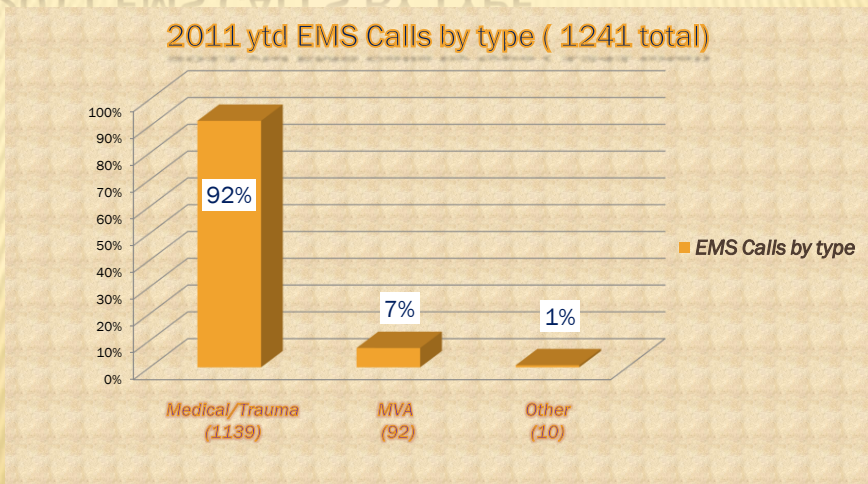
Thus far in 2011 the system has answered 1801 calls for service. 7% or 141 of these responses were actual fire calls, 70% or 1241 were EMS calls. The remaining 419 calls were calls for other reasons such as public service, HazMat, stand-bys, fire alarms, etc...

2011 FIRE CALLS YTD



**Brush fires account for 52% of fire responses and 3% of all calls received.
Structure fires account for 36% of fire responses and 3% of all calls received.**

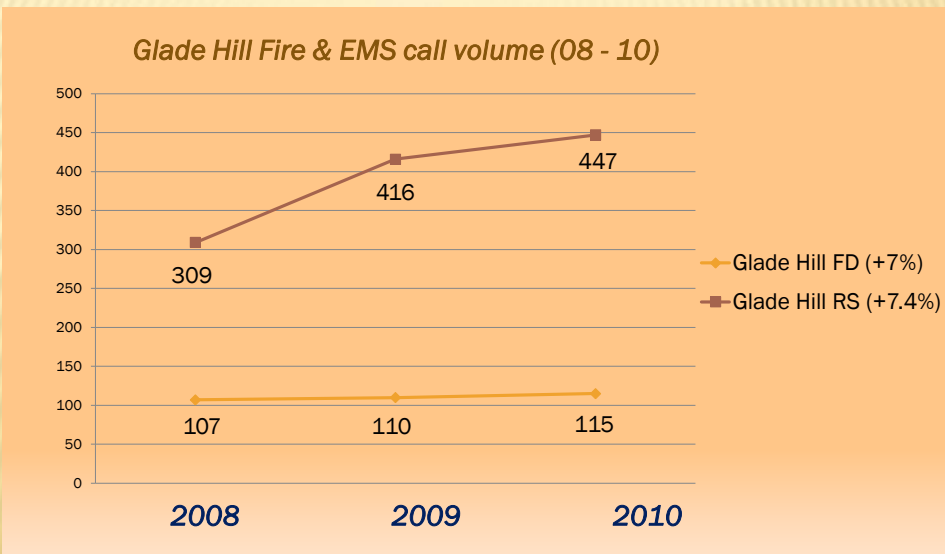
2011 EMS CALLS BY TYPE



92% of all EMS calls are either medical or trauma related.
MVA responses account for 7% of all EMS calls.

Glade Hill Community:

GLADE HILL CALL VOLUME



Glade Hill Fire Department responds to an average of 8% of the total fire calls while Glade Hill Rescue responds to 9% of the total EMS calls received in the county annually. Glade Hill fire calls have increased 7% while EMS calls in Glade Hill have risen 7.4% since 2008.

In 2007, Glade Hill Rescue Squad went through a reorganization of the squad. Membership had declined to less than 7 active members. Although few calls went unanswered, it was only a matter of time before the squad would not be able to keep up with demand. Public Safety assisted the squad in reorganizing and today the squad has a roster of 35 active members.

The Glade Hill Rescue Squad made minor improvements to their building in recent years. When the squad began staffing the station in 2007, there were no crew quarters and the building did not comply with fire codes that would allow crews to staff the station while on call. The squad added sleeping quarters in the meeting area of the building and the fire code deficiencies were corrected. The building does not have adequate space to add living quarters to the building without relocating the septic system. Relocating the septic system will not significantly increase usable space as the building without purchasing additional land. There are three garage bays in which 2 ambulances, 1 crash truck and a response vehicle are housed. The building sits on a parcel of land that does not have adequate space to construct a new building on the same site.

Since the squad began staffing their station on a limited basis response times decreased. The reaction time for calls in 2007 was 5.6 minutes with an average response time of 13.5 minutes. In 2010, reaction times improved to 4.7 minutes (16% decrease) with an average response time of 12.7 minutes (5.7% decrease). To date in 2011, the squad had a vehicle responding to calls in 1 minute or less 57% of the time. The squad has a vehicle on scene of an emergency 59% of the time in less than 10 minutes. 43% of the patients are treated with Advanced Life Support level of care while 40% are treated with Basic Life Support level of care. The average age of the patients they have treated is 59.

Glade Hill Fire Department has approximately 40 members of which 30 are active. The fire department has always had strong support within the community. The Glade Hill Fire Department building has structural issues that render it unsuitable for renovation. The parcel is not large enough to allow construction of a new facility in the current location. Site distance onto Rt. 40 is a problem at this location also. The station does not have an adequate office and storage space and the well that serves the property has a capacity of less than 1 gallon per minute. Constructing a new facility at this site would be impractical.

The department responded to an average of 120 calls between 2008 and 2010 with an overall average response time of 11.2 minutes in this time frame. Thus far in 2011 the department has responded to 93 calls. 13 of these calls were structure fires, 9 brush fires, 23 motor vehicle accidents, and were cancelled en route to 26 calls. The department has an average response time of 13 minutes to structure and brush fires in 2011. Fire damages to structures have been estimated at \$138,500 since January.

Neither of the current buildings used by Glade Hill Fire or Glade Hill Rescue would be suitable for renovation to be a combined station. Both parcels contain less than 1 acre on either site which is too small to accommodate a building large enough to house both agencies. Renovating both facilities would not be cost effective nor would it solve water issues found at the Glade Hill fire station. Limited sight distance at both stations would also increase safety risks to the public and to responders onto route 40. An alternate location for the station must be found in order to move forward however, to date, no suitable building site has been located. A specific design of a combined facility has yet to be developed. Prior to designing the facility, leaders from each department should be offered input in order to insure that each agencies needs are met.

Staff compiled the following summary for construction of the Joint Fire & EMS station in Glade Hill:

Joint Fire & EMS Station Glade Hill Community

- ❖ Location
 - 3 -5 acre site needed with adequate site distance.
- ❖ Facility:
 - 13,000 (+/-) square ft.
 - Shell building
 - 6 drive thru bays (3 fire, 2 EMS, 1 shared)
 - Equipment maintenance room.
 - Backup generator.
 - Equipment storage
 - gear, hoses, HazMat, Medical
- ❖ Support Areas:
 - Offices
 - Dorm Rooms
 - Kitchen/Dining area
 - Staff restrooms with showers
 - Dayroom
 - Fitness area
 - Meeting Room/training room.
 - SCBA (breathing apparatus) room w/compressor.
- ❖ Costs:
 - Construction ranges \$100 - \$150 sq ft.
 - Approx. \$1,625,000 total cost*.
- ❖ Funding

The (A&E) construction plans for this station will serve as a template for future, similar stations.

Assumes land to be provided by Volunteers.*

- \$507,588 currently in Vol. EMS Revenue Recovery reserve to assist with A & E and site development.
- \$1,625,000 (+/-) loan.
- Debt service= \$124,924 (20 yrs; 4.5%)

Approx. \$40K per year currently generated from billing.

- ❖ Possible Timeline:
- FY 11-12 Complete A&E plans
 - FY 12 – 13 Construction & Financing

Franklin County
Analysis of Debt Service
In Anticipation of Constructing the Glade Hill Station

Estimate of Costs:		
Site Acquisition	0	Assumes land to be provided by Volunteers
Site Development, A & E	300,000	
Construction	1,625,000	
Total	1,925,000	
Sources of Funds:		
County Capital Fund Billing Reserve	300,000	(\$507,588 currently available)
Proceeds from Borrowing	1,625,000	
	1,925,000	
Debt Service Analysis:		
Annual Principal and Interest on a \$1,625,000 borrowing (20 year borrowing at 4.5% interest)	124,924	
Recurring Debt Service Funds Available in FY11-12 from Prior Years Debt Drop Off		156,888
Anticipated Additional Debt Drop Off in FY12-13	57,622	
	214,510	
Conclusion: Funds are Available in the County Debt Service Fund to Support a 20 Year Borrowing for this Project. No New Budgetary Funds are Required		

The Board concurred with staff’s recommendation to keep moving forward.

FERRUM PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE UPDATE

Chris Fewster, Engineer, Anderson & Associates, briefed the Board on the Ferrum College & Ferrum Village Pedestrian Bridge Enhancement Project from 2004. Mr. Fewster advised the Board the project was not completed due to the lacking of funding.

Mr. Fewster shared with the Board a preliminary estimated construction cost sheet as follows:

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COSTS

A) CONSTRUCTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	COST	TOTAL COST
1) BRIDGE					
Pedestrian bridge*	1	LS	\$450,000	\$450,000	
Foundations & Pier	1	LS	\$160,000	\$160,000	

SUBTOTAL					\$610,000
2) SITE WORK					
Seeding	1.2	AC	\$3,500	\$4,200	
Wood Rail Fence	260	LF	\$25	\$6,500	
Earthwork	3500	CY	\$20	\$70,000	
E & S Control	1	LS	\$20,000	\$20,000	
SUBTOTAL					\$100,700
3) SIDEWALK					
New Sidewalk	1200	LF	\$45	\$54,000	
Sidewalk to be Demolished	5200	LF	\$10	\$5,200	
Painted Cross Walks	200	LF	\$100	\$20,000	
Curb Cuts	16	LF	\$300	\$4,800	
SUBTOTAL					\$84,000
4) UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS					
Insulated 12" Waterline & Hangers	230	LF	\$110	\$25,300	
12" Waterline along sidewalks	320	LF	\$50	\$12,800	
SUBTOTAL					\$25,300
			Estimated Construction Cost		\$820,000
			Contingency 10%		\$82,000
			Total Estimated Construction Cost		\$902,000
B) RELATED COSTS					
Engineering (Preliminary & Basic)			% of TCC	10%	\$90,000
Inspection		60	DAYS	\$1,000	\$60,000
Norfolk Southern RR Flagman		1	LS	\$15,000	\$15,000
Legal, Audit (% of TCC)			%of TCC	1%	\$9,000
Administration (% of TCC)			% of TCC	0.5%	\$5,000
Survey		1	LS	\$3,000	\$3,000
Permits					
VDOT		1	LS	\$5,000	\$5,000
Norfolk Southern		1	LS	\$12,000	\$12,000
			Total Related Costs		\$199,000
			Total Estimated Project Cost		\$1,101,000

* Note that \$12,000 of additional costs have been added to modify the bridge in order to accommodate the 12” waterline.

Mr. Fewster stated he would be back during the October BOS meeting exploring routes of possible funding for the project.

FAMILY PRESERVATION APPOINTEE
(RESOLUTION #11-09-2011)

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors to appoint Ann Minnix to fill the unexpired term of Sonia Herrin until a replacement may be appointed.

MOTION BY: Leland Mitchell
SECONDED BY: David Cundiff
VOTING ON THE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:
AYES: Mitchell, Thompson, Cundiff, Angell, Johnson, Thompson & Wagner

VIRGINIA WESTERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, INC.

Richard E. Huff, II, County Administrator, advised the Board he had received a letter from Dr. Robert Sandel, President, Virginia Western Community College, requesting a Franklin County Citizen who might be interested in serving on the Foundation’s Board of Directors.

(RESOLUTION #12-09-2011)

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors to appoint Bill Brush to serve on the Foundation Board for Virginia Western Community College.

MOTION BY: Ronnie Thompson
SECONDED BY: David Cundiff
VOTING ON THE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:
AYES: Mitchell, Thompson, Cundiff, Angell, Johnson, Thompson & Wagner

GANGLANK DOCKS

Russ Johnson, Gills Creek District Supervisor, advised the Board there were 56 units and 56 docks in Gangplank Subdivision. In a ruling from FERC, they are requiring a Homeowners

Association to tear out 56 docks and replace only 28 of them as to conform with new Shoreline Management Plan because they tried to replace the decking which had fallen into disrepair (maintenance). As a result, 28 townhome owners will not have their deeded docks removed and will have to deal with the loss of property value from owning waterfront property on Smith Mountain Lake with no dock provided.

The sense of urgency is the requests for rehearing must be filed within 30 days of the ruling (August 24, 2011).

(RESOLUTION #13-09-2011)

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors to direct the County Administrator to write a letter to the Governor of Virginia requesting Attorney General Cuccinelli to file on behalf of states rights by Friday of this week (September 23, 2011) by requesting a rehearing on docket number 2210-090 at www.ferc.gov documents and filings page with any Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing should state they are being filed in response to the August 24 final decision by DHAC staff..

MOTION BY: Russ Johnson

SECONDED BY: Ronnie Thompson

VOTING ON THE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:

AYES: Mitchell, Thompson, Cundiff, Angell, Johnson, Thompson & Wagner

LOCALLY GENERATED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Mr. Johnson advised the Board in May, 2010 Botetourt County distributed copies of their recently completed ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STUDY. The Botetourt County study was predominately completed with a significant amount of help from outside consultants (Morgan, Stahl & Boyer).

In July, 2011 Rick Huff shared with me a copy of the Botetourt study and asked that I take it home and look it over. Rick commented to me that he thought that a "somewhat like-study" would be "very helpful" for Franklin County. (His comment of "somewhat – like" meant that we should go as far as we can in developing our own study without the involvement and expense of an outside contractor/consultant.)

I agree with Rick, i.e., (1) the Botetourt study is a good one, (2) a somewhat like - study would be useful to Franklin County, and (3) we can do a significant part, if not all of it, ourselves or with partners .

Suggestion

With the Board's agreement, I would like to work with Rick, Mike Burnet, and Bobby Thompson and identify business leaders, citizens and organizations in our community who we may want to ask to participate.

Caution Will Be Taken

We are well aware that the group we put together must be balanced, representative of the County as a whole, and not biased towards a particular outcome. The Plan that will be produced will be a RECOMMENDED plan and actions will be subject to the approval of the Board of Supervisors.

The Board directed Mr. Johnson to proceed.

APPOINTMENTS:

Industrial Development Authority (Term Expires 11/18/2011) - Gills Creek & Boone Districts
Recreation Commission – Blackwater District Representative Unexpired Term June 30, 2013

CLOSED MEETING

(RESOLUTION #14-09-2011)

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors to into a closed meeting in accordance with 2.2-3711, a-1, Personnel, a-3, Acquisition or Disposition of Land, and a-5, Discussion of a prospective new business or industry, or of expansion of an existing one, when the business or industry has made no previous announcement of its interest, of the Code of Virginia, as amended.

MOTION BY: Wayne Angell

SECONDED BY: Russ Johnson

VOTING ON THE MOTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:

AYES: Mitchell, Thompson, Cundiff, Angell, Johnson, Thompson & Wagner

MEETING DATE September 20, 2011

RICHARD E. HUFF, II
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR